

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

FIVE CENTS

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1921

VOL. XIII, NO. 246

MANDATE POLICY OF UNITED STATES AGAIN DECLARED

Reply of Secretary of State to Request From Allied Powers for Fuller Outline Seeks to Provide Against Discrimination

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The position of the United States on mandates was made clear in the note sent by Secretary Hughes to the allied governments on April 5, but as it dealt chiefly with the question of Yap, and as the State Department made it clear that the provisions of no mandates inimical to or negligent of the interest of this country would be permitted to pass without protest, the allied powers asked the United States to give its views regarding mandates of Class A and Class B.

In reply, the Secretary of State outlined the general position of the United States, very much as he had done in his former note, but in view of the difference of the relationship of the United States to the mandates in Classes A and B, and from that in regard to Yap, which was in Class C, he took up the technical points in those classes, explaining the American position. The main points of the note had reference to discrimination.

The mandates, as drawn up, related to the countries included in the League of Nations, it being supposed at that time that the United States would be a member of the League, and that it would benefit equally with the allied powers by the provisions made at that time. As it has turned out, with the United States remaining outside the League, there is no adequate provision made for her as one of the allied and associated powers entitled to the enjoyment of equal privileges with the others to share in the fruits of the war.

The American note pointed out that American nationals should be brought under the same protection as the nationals of the other powers and that concessions should not be made or monopolies granted which did not take cognizance of the rights and privileges of nationals of the United States. In short, the policy of the open door is insisted upon.

Rights Insisted Upon

The insistence on our rights as participants in the war is held not to be inconsistent with the conditions of the Versailles Treaty. These rights have been clearly set forth in the treaty with Germany, and the Allies well understand that, while the United States desires no territory for herself, she will not tolerate any prejudices against the enjoyment of full rights and privileges of her citizens.

The fact that Class A deals with mandates in the Near East and that the United States did not declare war on Turkey nor wage war with her is held to have no bearing on the United States, whose participation in the war generally had an effect upon the result regardless of its attitude toward Turkey, and it is assumed that the allied powers have no intention of dealing with these possessions in any way which would indicate discrimination against the United States.

The question of Mesopotamia or of any other specific issue was not touched upon, the note dealing with fundamentals only. It is held to be broad enough, however, to take care of that and other questions in which charges of discrimination may be made.

Presented Last Week

The State Department's attitude in regard to the Mesopotamian situation has been clearly set forth on other occasions, and it is known that its views in regard to the Turkish Petroleum Company have undergone no change. The contention that the rights of this company were secured before the war and are unchanged by it is regarded as untenable.

The note of the Secretary of State was presented to the respective powers last week through the ordinary diplomatic channels and copies are supposed to be before the council of the League of Nations now sitting in Geneva. The delivery of the note is believed to have been timed to prevent such action as that which was taken in regard to Yap, warning of the American position not having been given or understood at that time.

The note sent by Mr. Hughes in April, in regard to the Yap mandate specifically, but indicating the general stand of the United States in regard to mandates, evoked a favorable response from France and Italy, an acknowledgment from Great Britain and an expression of willingness on the part of Japan to enter into negotiations regarding Yap.

CENTURY OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN PEACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Washington.—With John Oliver, the Premier, representing British Columbia, and W. J. Coyne, Lieutenant-Governor of Washington, and Ben W. Olcott, Governor of Oregon, speaking for the United States, the "peace portal," celebrating more than 100 years of uninterrupted peace between Great Britain and the United States, was formally dedicated yesterday afternoon. "All mankind looks to the example of unbroken unity be-

tween the United States and Canada and yearns to be able to follow it," wired President Harding to Samuel Hill of Seattle, originator of the peace portal plan. The President's message in full was read at the dedication.

Governor Olcott delivered the chief address. Judge Thomas Burke of Seattle, representing the Sulgrave Institute and the English-Speaking Union, also spoke. Miss Britannia, impersonated by Miss Tremair of New Westminster, presented the Union Jack, and Miss Columbia, impersonated by Miss Gretchen Snow of Blaine, the Stars and Stripes. The flags were placed on the arch of the peace portal, which is 54 feet high, and rests half on American and half on Canadian soil. The Pacific highway divides at the boundary line, passing around the portal. It is constructed of steel and concrete and stands in a circular area 125 feet in diameter.

BRITISH LABOR ASKS UNEMPLOYMENT AID

Trade Union Congress Calls on Government to Provide Work—Pressure to Be Brought Through Public Opinion

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CARDIFF, Wales (Tuesday).—The trade union congress today had to admit the failure of its scheme for the establishment of a great Labor headquarters building in London, as a memorial of freedom and peace. The scheme was launched two years ago, and the object was to secure a fund of £250,000 to construct a building which would house all the London trade union staffs and provide meeting halls, restaurant and residential quarters.

Up to the end of last year £15,000 had been subscribed, and of this the Miners Federation contributed no less than £10,000. Since the trade union started contributions have ceased altogether, and the congress had therefore no alternative but to decide to wind up the scheme and return the money to the unions. This is an interesting commentary on the charge that the British Labor unions have still only a narrow sectional outlook. This was also suggested by the fact that the congress this morning showed no desire to discuss any interesting matters in its parliamentary committee report dealing with international affairs.

There was a long discussion on the relationship between the cooperative societies and their employees, and it was alleged by officials of the distributive workers' union that cooperative societies are becoming more arbitrary and reactionary than capitalist industries in dealing with their employees.

Provision of Work

The afternoon session was devoted to an emergency resolution setting forth the policy and demands of the congress regarding the unemployment problem. This resolution reaffirmed the fundamental of state provision of work or adequate maintenance for every willing worker, and demanded that financial burden should be removed from the rate-payers to the national exchequer. It called on the government to open Parliament immediately so that practicable schemes of work could be introduced with adequate financial provision, and it instructed the new general council of the congress to cooperate with the political Labor forces to take the necessary steps to secure the objects aimed at.

The discussion was for the most part merely denunciatory rather than constructive, and the most enlightened lead came from J. R. Clynes, chairman of the Parliamentary Labor Party, who drew a gloomy picture of the prospects for the coming winter. There was growing up, he said, a desperate, ugly disposition in the minds of hungry and angry men who saw before them no hope and who were sinking deeper and deeper into debt. They could not, in his opinion, alter their policy by merely passing resolutions. The present House of Commons was callous and unsympathetic, and would only be moved to action by such a demonstration and agitation throughout the country as no government could afford to ignore.

Irish Conference Called For

It was the obvious policy of Labor to organize a demonstration in public opinion and insist that Parliament should meet specially to deal with the problem on lines of providing work of a national character. In his view the problem was essentially one of the organizing of national resources until international trade revived, and if this were done it would be possible to prevent anyone from starving.

A small section of the extremists tried to voice a policy of more drastic measures, but the feeling of the congress was overwhelmingly in favor of the policy suggested by Mr. Clynes and the Parliamentary Committee, whose resolution, summarized above, was carried almost unanimously after the president of the congress and other well-known leaders had spoken in support of it.

A resolution sent to Mr. Lloyd George tonight by the Trade Union Congress urges the government to invite representatives of Irish people to meet them in conference, and says that the trade unions and Labor movements in this country must resist to the utmost any return to force.

DEFENSE PLANNED BY NONPARTISANS

Contributions to "Victory Fund" Asked in Face of Plans by Opposition to Gain Recall of North Dakota Officials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BISMARCK, North Dakota.—With announcement made that petitions for a recall election in North Dakota will be filed about September 19, the election to be held about November 1, the Nonpartisan League administration forces, as well as the opponents of the administration seeking to recall Governor Lynn J. Frazier, Attorney-General William Lemke and Commissioner of Agriculture John Hagan, are completing their organizations.

The anti-League forces, generally called the I. V. A., from the name of the Independent Voters Association, are planning a big fight in the comparatively short campaign which will precede the election. Announcement is made that a \$100,000 campaign fund is sought by the Anti-League organization and amounts have been apportioned the various counties in the State.

The call of the Anti-League forces was followed here by a demand on the part of the Nonpartisan League management that the names of contributors to the fund of the opposition be published. It has been charged by A. A. Lieberbach, chairman of the league state committee, that information has been received that big grain operators and other big business concerns have put men into North Dakota to fight the organization because of the league's state elevator marketing plan. The Nonpartisan forces are using a method unique in the history of state-wide political organizations to solicit campaign funds. Contributions to the "Victory Fund" are published in the league state newspaper, and range from sums of a few cents from children to considerable amounts raised at picnics, country dances and socials. In one county a Nonpartisan League member auctioned off a pet dog and in another a calf was sold to the highest bidder at a picnic and the money added to the "Victory Fund." Approximately \$50,000 has been raised in the summer months, according to the financial statement of the league, of which a considerable amount has gone to adjusting back pay and meeting deficits in league publications.

To the farmers in most parts of the state, many of the drop in prices of farm products and live stock and insufficient crops, the task of raising the funds to finance the league has been most difficult. According to the state committee, however, the contributions from various sources have been remarkable. The state committee realizes that it must cope with a tremendous organization of the Independent Voters Association, in the recall election, if the Independent Voters Association succeeds in raising its campaign fund of \$100,000.

The chairman of the league committee announces that he will continue his demand that the Independent Voters Association make public the source of its campaign funds.

"A statement issued by the Independent Voters Association headquarters a short time ago claimed that only \$4000 had been collected for campaign expenses so far," he said. "Now, anyone with the least knowledge of what it costs to conduct political headquarters knows that this amount would not even be a drop in the bucket."

"There is no such secrecy about the Nonpartisan League campaign fund. The names of the contributors are published, as well as a detailed statement of what is done with the money. Why don't the Independent Voters Association bosses do likewise? Can a North Dakotan be found who can advance an honest reason why they shouldn't?"

PARIS SEEKS REVISION OF FINANCIAL ACCORD

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—Negotiations for a revision of the financial accord of August 13, which is in part rejected by the French Government, have begun. Aristide Briand has written to the Belgian Premier pointing out that the first 1,000,000,000 marks should be consecrated to reparations and if Belgium renounces in part her right of priority it is not just that the sums renounced should cover the military expenses of England. It is believed at Paris that this thesis will be admitted by Belgium, but of course as Belgium has, strictly speaking, the right to the whole 1,000,000,000 marks, and is believed to have forgone her claim in consequence of a special arrangement with England, the admission of this thesis will not necessarily bring a portion of the 1,000,000,000 marks to France.

The British Government has equally been notified that France does not ratify the accord. Sir Robert Horne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has intimated that he will receive Paul Doumer, French Finance Minister, on Friday. The attitude of the British Government is not known, but it is believed that a more satisfactory arrangement will be reached without undue difficulties.

NEWS SUMMARY

The attempt by the California fruit growers to have the "consent decree" set aside, barring the "Big Five" packers from dealing in groceries, has aroused the National Wholesale Grocers Association to issue a protest. Amusement is expressed at an effort to make it appear that the fruit growers' move is of no interest to the packers. If successful, the protest states, the change will give the packers a monopoly of the grocery business. Whatever privileges of quick foodstuff transportation are granted the packers, these will also be demanded by the growers association.

In the reply sent by Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, to a request from the allied powers that the United States declare its attitude as to mandates in Classes A and B, chief reference is made to discrimination. It is pointed out that when the mandates were drawn up it was supposed the United States would become a member of the League of Nations, and no provision has been made for her, as one of the allied and associated powers, to share in the fruits of the war.

Henry Ford has been invited by the Secretary of War to discuss in Washington his offer for the Muscle Shoals (Alabama) nitrate plant, with a possible view of modifications because of objections advanced to the terms of the proposition. The Waterpower League of America has given out a statement favoring proper consideration of the Ford offer.

The present normal production of hard coal, while it holds no promise of a fall in price of the product, will probably guarantee sufficient coal for the "home consumers." In the opinion of officials of the United States Geological Survey, A decrease in the production of bit coal of 31 per cent to date over the production of last year is reported by the Survey.

Both the larger political parties attach great importance to the result of the special senatorial election, to be held in New Mexico on September 21. It is regarded as the first real test of the Administration's policies since March 4. Party leaders are active in the pre-election campaign.

The Lafayette Day and the anniversary of the First Battle of the Marne were jointly celebrated with impressive ceremonies yesterday at the tomb of General Washington in Mt. Vernon, Virginia. Messages were received from the President of the United States and France and the Ambassadors of both countries, as well as prominent officers of the French army.

In the government circles in London the opinion is held that Mr. de Valera's communication has not advanced the cause of Irish peace one iota. It is regarded as the first real test of the Administration's policies since March 4. Party leaders are active in the pre-election campaign.

The point is, however, that since there is nothing better than Mr. Ford's offer in sight it is difficult to see how he can be forced to change his bid and that if it is rejected the government still stands to lose all of the millions that it put into the scheme, no water power is developed, no nitrate produced and a big enterprise which would at once stimulate activity in a section where it is much needed would not be undertaken.

There have been rumors of other concerns hostile to Mr. Ford desiring to get control of the property, but they have not given a sufficiently substantial form to their project to warrant the rejection of Mr. Ford's offer without at least talking the matter over with him. It is generally believed that he will be willing to make changes and concessions if the government can convince him that they are in the public interest.

Nitrate Plant Favored
Water Power League of America Says Offer Should Be Considered
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Henry Ford's offer for the Muscle Shoals nitrate project should be considered favorably, declared the Waterpower League of America in a communication to John W. Weeks, Secretary of War. If changes are necessary, adds the league, "let them be such that they will not preclude the possibility of this vast power being developed."

As manufacturers, the league's members believe that cheaper power is one of the things needed to put American industry on its feet at this time.

The league approves without qualification any reasonable and proper plan which will bring into use this now wasted resource.

"Throughout the ages the power at Muscle Shoals has been wasting while we have been burning millions of tons of coal that can never be replaced. Throughout the ages it will continue to waste unless we bring under control the resources with which nature has so abundantly blessed us."

"Mr. Ford's offer may not be the best of which some of our leading conservationists could conceive. Nevertheless it seems to be the only real offer which has been submitted. Mr. Gifford Pinchot's principal objection

CONFERENCE ASKED ON FORD PROPOSAL

Invitation Sent Manufacturer Recently in Connection With His Muscle Shoals Offer—No Others Are Considered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Secretary of War has written to Henry Ford, asking him to come to Washington at his convenience to talk over the Detroit manufacturer's offer for the Muscle Shoals, Alabama, nitrate plant property. This proposal was made more than six weeks ago and has been held in abeyance pending the possibility of receiving other offers. None has been received, however, except one signed by a man named Barton, which does not appear to have been given serious consideration. A telegram was received yesterday from G. A. James of Chattanooga, Tennessee, saying that an offer was on the way. The Secretary of War said that he knew nothing more than that about Mr. James and his offer.

While the government is decidedly anxious to get the Muscle Shoals plant off its hands and rid itself of the expense of holding the property, it is proceeding with deliberation and has given to interests which claim Mr. Ford's offer is inadequate every opportunity to make a better one. However, it is not possible to wait indefinitely and Mr. Ford has been called to talk over modifications that will meet the ideas of the War Department and other officials.

Points of Ford Offer

The main points of Mr. Ford's offer are that it would remove an incubus from the government; that it would guarantee the production of explosives in time of war, and that it would produce a large quantity of nitrate for fertilizer at a more reasonable rate than the farmer is having to pay now. Also, Mr. Ford is one of the few men in the country who has the means for the development and carrying forward of this project, and the sooner it is begun the sooner it will contribute toward the employment of men, which is much desired.

Gifford Pinchot issued a warning against the acceptance of the Ford offer without modifications to meet the Roosevelt water power conservation policy, to make Mr. Ford pay for the property of the people something approaching what the property is really worth, and to make clear what it offers to the farmers. Mr. Pinchot contended that the Ford offer was not mainly a fertilizer proposition and that as a water power proposition Mr. Ford could develop power greater by half than all that is now being developed at Niagara Falls.

Only One Course Seems Open

The point is, however, that since there is nothing better than Mr. Ford's offer in sight it is difficult to see how he can be forced to change his bid and that if it is rejected the government still stands to lose all of the millions that it put into the scheme, no water power is developed, no nitrate produced and a big enterprise which would at once stimulate activity in a section where it is much needed would not be undertaken.

There have been rumors of other concerns hostile to Mr. Ford desiring to get control of the property, but they have not given a sufficiently substantial form to their project to warrant the rejection of Mr. Ford's offer without at least talking the matter over with him. It is generally believed that he will be willing to make changes and concessions if the government can convince him that they are in the public interest.

Nitrate Plant Favored
Water Power League of America Says Offer Should Be Considered
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Henry Ford's offer for the Muscle Shoals nitrate project should be considered favorably, declared the Waterpower League of America in a communication to John W. Weeks, Secretary of War. If changes are necessary, adds the league, "let them be such that they will not preclude the possibility of this vast power being developed."

As manufacturers, the league's members believe that cheaper power is one of the things needed to put American industry on its feet at this time.

The league approves without qualification any reasonable and proper plan which will bring into use this now wasted resource.

"Throughout the ages the power at Muscle Shoals has been wasting while we have been burning millions of tons of coal that can never be replaced. Throughout the ages it will continue to waste unless we bring under control the resources with which nature has so abundantly blessed us."

"Mr. Ford's offer may not be the best of which some of our leading conservationists could conceive. Nevertheless it seems to be the only real offer which has been submitted. Mr. Gifford Pinchot's principal objection

to it seems to be that Mr. Ford will get his power for nothing.

"If the federal government completes the Muscle Shoals and leases it to Henry Ford, it will return a profit of a 1000 per cent within a few years."

"This country is 3,500,000 horsepower short now, if industry were normal. We cannot afford to quibble over the figures advanced by such conservationists as Mr. Gifford Pinchot. If Mr. Ford secures the Muscle Shoals plant it will mean the up-building of vast industries which do not now exist. It will create pay rolls which will pay for the development several times yearly. It will increase the value of real estate so that the State will receive infinitely more benefit than appears on the face of Mr. Ford's offer and receive it in the only way that a state can receive benefit and remain healthy."

"Taxing the operators of the Muscle Shoals plant would not bring a great benefit to the nation. Developing that power to its full capacity and leaving its operation in private hands, so that it may be operated for the greatest good to the greatest number will bring the greatest benefits it is possible for the government to obtain."

GERMAN-AMERICAN
TREATY CONSIDERED

France Is Asked to Recognize This Treaty, but Will First Carefully Examine How It May Affect Her Interests

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—Some emotion is caused at the Quai d'Orsay by the receipt of an official American note respecting the separate treaty recently signed by Germany and the United States.

The Washington Government invites the allied powers to recognize in writing, and in the shortest possible space of time, this particular treaty.

As the treaty is a definite fact, it would appear that its recognition would be a simple matter; but various considerations have to be taken into account, and the French attitude is that a careful study of the implications is necessary. Neither America nor Germany have yet communicated to the Allies the text of the treaty, and official notice of its signing is apparently only implicitly contained in the present note. It is not, however, this formal matter which gives rise to some inquiry.

What is urged is that the recognition, which is demanded from France of a new treaty in which France has no part, and which binds Germany, may have a number of consequences which it is better to foresee and to face frankly. Whenever there is a question of interpretation of the articles of the Versailles Treaty, Germany may possibly be able to play off the new treaty against France. She may be able to reply that she is bound by a treaty recognized by France which prevents her from fulfilling all the stipulations agreed upon at Versailles. It should be clearly understood that on no particular point is such opposition in the treaties alleged, but France is obliged, in all friendliness toward America, to examine carefully whether, and where, the recognition which is asked, might be contrary to her interests as defined in 1919.

FEWER GERMANS UNEMPLOYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday).—According to the latest statistics, unemployment is decreasing in Germany. The number of persons receiving unemployment pay on July 1 was 316,000, while in August the number was 269,400. This is probably owing to land work and the increase in building operations.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$5.00; three months, \$3.00; one month, \$1.00. Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

INDEX FOR SEPTEMBER 7, 1921

Business and Finance.....Page 9

Primary Cotton Goods Market..... 7

Experiments in Oil Substitutes..... 7

British Debt to the United States..... 7

Increase Shown in Car Loadings..... 7

Effort to Depress Spanish Securities..... 7

London Silver Market Report..... 7

Monetary Union Relief in London..... 7

Editorials.....Page 14

China's Opportunity..... 3

A New Era in Cuba and Mexico..... 3

Prices and Wage Schedules..... 3

A New Slogan for Australia..... 3

The Autumn Announcements..... 3

Editorial Notes..... 3

General News.....Page 10

Mandate Policy of United States Again Declared..... 10

Irish Peace Is Not Advanced by Mr. de Valera's Reply..... 10

German-American Treaty Considered..... 10

Nonpartisan League Prepares Defenses..... 10

New Posts Are Opened to Indians..... 10

Conference Sought on Ford Proposal..... 10

Virginia Observes Dual Anniversary..... 10

Need of Direct Effort Is Urged..... 10

Coal Consumption Shows Decrease..... 10

Special Election Real Party Test..... 10

Louisiana Expects Business Revival..... 10

Defeat of Rail Funding Project..... 10

Grocers Warned Against Packers..... 10

Fraud Charge in Cooperative Case..... 10

What Germany's Position Is Today..... 10

Masons in Visit to Historic Town..... 10

British Debate on Housing Economy..... 10

IRISH PEACE IS NOT ADVANCED BY MR. DE VALERA'S REPLY

British Cabinet Is Expected to Send Another Note or to Insist on a Personal Conference Within a Specified Period

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Eamon de Valera's reply to Mr. Lloyd George, which was published on Sunday, has not advanced the cause of Irish peace one iota in the opinion of government circles here, but it has served the purpose of raising impatience at the delay associated with the interchange of wordy notes and a certain amount of distrust of Sinn Fein intentions.

It is likely that a firm reply will be sent from Inverness when the Cabinet has met and discussed the situation, and it is assumed that there can be only two alternative courses open to the British Government, either to dispatch another note, framed in academic language and steeped in historical references, the application of which only serves to increase suspicion that history is being perverted to political ends, or to send a peremptory intimation that long-distance negotiations must be abandoned in favor of a personal conference within a certain specified period.

The latter alternative would harmonize with the general feeling and a time limit to the negotiations by correspondence is being spoken of.

Mr. de Valera's reply does not bar the door to further negotiations, when viewed as a whole. Taken in part it would appear as if the reply spelt "final" for negotiations, but other portions of the text do not support this view. At any rate there is no thought in official quarters of regarding the negotiations at an end, until Sinn Fein has been invited to a round table conference and has definitely refused.

Truce May Not Be Ended

Even should the negotiations come to an abrupt conclusion, it need not be assumed that the truce will end. The truce has been kept with a faithfulness that has impressed officials, who are frankly amazed that Michael Collins should be able to address a meeting in the middle of Ulster without so much as an Orangeman throwing half a brick. The truce has now lasted for more than a year, and the very natural reluctance to return to the conditions that prevailed previous to that period. It is doubted that the people of Ireland would support anybody who consigned Ireland to continued anarchy without more justification than is considered to be embodied in Mr. de Valera's recent reply.

That the Irish republican army has taken advantage of the truce to reorganize itself in every direction and to bring itself to a higher state of efficiency is well known in official circles, but it is believed that the negotiations will not be helped to success by discussing what may happen. In a military sense, if they fall. Such an eventuality, if final, would bring both parties to the point from which they started, that is, with the Government of Ireland Act as the governing factor in the situation, but even so, neither side is desirous of being responsible for an act which would bring the truce to an end.

Plebiscite Doubtful

Meanwhile Mr. de Valera and the Dail have declined irrevocably Mr. Lloyd George's proposals for dominion home rule with certain limitations, and have done so, it is pointed out, without "the consent of the governed." For some days the Irish Bulletin has steadily exerted its influence against the government's offer being submitted to a decision of a plebiscite of

the people of southern Ireland on the ground that three elections have already been held on the republican issue. Official circles have little hope of a plebiscite being held, and have little faith in it as a method, but point out that the Irish Bulletin steadily backs the question of submitting this particular offer of Mr. Lloyd George to the opinion of Ireland for a verdict.

In seeking an explanation as to why the Dail has refused to entertain the proposals, which have not only earned the approval of the parliamentary critics of the government's policy regarding Ireland, but also of international opinion throughout the world outside and inside the British Commonwealth, government circles are inclined to the view that the extremists and idealists in Ireland are claiming that while for a hundred years the former Irish Nationalist Party by constitutional means succeeded in going no further than the Government of Ireland Act, on the other hand Sinn Fein in the short space of two years has been offered nearly all it wants through the adoption of violent methods. Having got nearly all they want in two years, might they not get all in another six months, they argue.

Sinn Fein's Desire

Mr. de Valera Says Foundation for a Real Union Is Sought

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. DUBLIN, Ireland (Tuesday).—In an interview given at the Mansion House here today, Eamon de Valera seeks to substantiate the tenor of his recent reply to the British Premier. Referring to the British offer, Mr. de Valera said that the British imperial statesmen were trying to sell Ireland second-rate political margarine, and were very angry because Ireland neither accepted the butter label put on it, nor believed all the advertised stuff printed about it. If it were real butter it would not, he said, need all that advertisement. Ireland wanted butter, and the Irish people would not be deceived into thinking they had got it until they saw it actually delivered. Continuing Mr. de Valera said: "The English ask, 'Have we the will to peace?' Yes, we have, and an ardent desire it is. For that very reason we refuse to see things other than as they are. Peace will never be founded on make-believe. Let us tear aside camouflage and put away hypocrisy. If England is issuing an ultimatum, let it be an ultimatum. Brute force, naked and unabashed, has been used against small nations before. Our nation has known it for long. The present generation, even our little children, have experienced it, and no pretense will hide the threat of force from being recognized for what it is.

"England has no basis in right for a single one of the demands she is making upon Ireland. She would not dare to make them to a power even nearly as strong as herself. They are made to us, simply because it is felt that Britain is strong enough to enforce them. But that strength is too weak to resist successfully. That is the naked truth, and it is useless attempting to hide it. For peace secured in these circumstances, none would have the slightest respect. Certainly no Irishman would feel bound by any arrangement thus arrived at. With this imposition by force, war, not peace, would surely be the outcome.

"Ireland and Britain are neighbors. The natural forces of mutual interests and common courtesies would have brought the two peoples together long ago, as real friends in voluntary cooperation, had not rulers and statesmen, with their cursed meddling and artificial contrivances, interposed insupportable barriers—barriers which the British Government's proposals seek to continue and perpetuate.

"Had the representatives of the British Dominions sought to bind by formula and centralize by machinery the union that now exists between these states and Britain, they would have disrupted their Empire. Wisely for the Empire they let very well be.

"If Pitt had been wise, there would be no Irish problem today, and Ireland would have been saved a century and a quarter of misery and Britain a century and a quarter of shame. Pitt's work must be scrapped and the debris cleared away and a new foundation for a real natural union between Ireland and Britain. We are struggling to get to that foundation. We know exactly what we are doing, and all who desire to see Britain and Ireland friends and at peace will lend a helping hand."

Cork Strike Settled

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. CORK, Ireland (Tuesday).—The strike of employees of Cork Harbor Board terminated tonight. The question in dispute was a matter of wages which was referred to a conference composed of the chairman of the harbor board, the secretary of the Transport Union Workers and a member of Dail Eireann's Labor Ministry.

When the strike began the transport workers, who had gone out, flew the red Soviet flag over the harbor offices, and strikers in large numbers were picketing in the vicinity. Robert Day, secretary of the Transport Workers Union, who is also a harbor commissioner, seized, with other strikers, the harbor offices and obliged the secretary of the board, Sir James Long, and his assistant, to leave the premises.

The strikers' officials then began collecting harbor dues from ships' agents, declaring their intention of using these to pay the men.

The leader of the strikers at first refused an offer of arbitration and announced that the strikers would take over control of the port. He is stated to have said that the Irish Republican Government might put them out, but they would have to count the cost.

NEW POSTS ARE OPENED TO INDIANS

British Government Decides Substantial Number of Natives May Be Employed in Foreign Political Department in India

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Tuesday).—A notable advance has been made in the political progress of the Indians in India. Less than a week ago the Secretary of State for India finally approved of the decision, after long discussion, that in future, a substantial Indian element shall be employed in the foreign political department of the Government of India, and this decision has now been made public there. Indian members of the civil service, of the Indian Army and, in certain cases, of the provincial civil services will provide the material, and selections have already been made from among the members of the Baluchistan, north-west frontier provinces, and provincial civil services, including Sir Mira Shams Shah for appointment to the Indian political department.

It is particularly in regard to the northwest frontier provinces that criticism has been made by Indians against the barrier maintained against them, for this is the most suitable place where Indians may be employed. In the native states, the officials connected with the administration are largely British, and there are difficulties in the way of appointing Indians to such posts unless the ruler of the state takes the initiative. On the frontier, however, where there is work to be done in maintaining intercourse with outside states, the appointment of natives of India is easier. From the Indian Moderates, the latest government concession will receive approval as a belated grant of what they consider a right.

Insidious Propaganda

Among the extreme or less educated elements in India, however, there is cause for anxiety, according to those best able to judge. Lord Willingdon takes a very gloomy view of the situation in a speech made on Thursday before the Madras legislative council, and for some time past his dispatches have been in a pessimistic vein. The suddenness and extent of the conflagration in Malabar, Lord Willingdon stated, pointed to the existence of a widespread and dangerous organization, whose leaders were watching for an opportunity to attempt by violence the overthrow of the existing government, and to exploit for that purpose the religious fanaticism of the Mohlahs.

Serious as the position there was, His Lordship added, it was not Malabar alone that was giving the government anxiety. The same insidious propaganda had been at work in other districts of Madras, undermining constituted authority, preaching race hatred and seeking to instill into the masses impatience and contempt of constituted authority.

What Lord Willingdon has said of Madras, other authorities believe applies to all India, and during the next fortnight interesting developments may be looked for. An important native festival is due on September 13, and within a few days of that date an important speech will be made in the legislative Assembly dealing with the government's attitude toward the non-cooperation movement.

Only British Troops Employed

There is no doubt in the hearts of Indian officials that the Mohlah rising is one of the cumulative effects of non-cooperation, though in one aspect it bears signs of being also a tenants' war on landlords.

The British troops, which alone can be employed, are making headway in spite of the tropical conditions under which they are fighting, and the situation is well in hand. Only infantry can be employed, however, in the dense teak forests and paddy fields, for it is impossible to get guns through. Were it not that the Mohlahs are eager to attack, it would be difficult to locate them, but small contingents of well-armed infantry are dealing effectively with the ambushes set for them by ill-armed natives. An extension of the trouble is, however, feared toward the south and south-east.

TAMPICO OIL FIELDS RESUMING ACTIVITIES

MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—Wholesale resumption of work in the Tampico oil district is reported in dispatches from that city. Hundreds of workers are returning to the petroleum fields, where operations have been resumed as a result of the agreement between large American oil companies and the Mexican Government, reached last week.

Production taxes, which covered levies made on oil held in storage by American companies in Mexico, were paid by a majority of the companies on Monday, according to an unofficial statement to the newspaper El Celsior.

This was in line with announcements made by oil men last Saturday, following the agreement with the government. It is understood that the export taxes have not as yet been paid, but, as these were for the month of July, are insignificant and were not due until August 25, it is believed arrangements for their payment will be made soon. Payment of the taxes will lift automatically the government embargo on the funds and holdings of oil companies.

MANY PACIFIC OIL WELLS SUNK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office. SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Increase in the production end of the California oil industry is shown in figures just issued for the first six months of 1921 by the department of petroleum and gas of the California State Mining Bureau. According to this statement, 848 new wells were drilled in this period this year, as compared with 490 in the same time last year, an increase of 358 wells. Deepening or redrilling jobs for the first six months of 1921 numbered 435, against 466 last year, while 398 tests for water shut-off were made this year, as compared with 689 in the same period of 1920.

A compromise may be agreed upon that will include the state-wide extension of prohibition measures that were already on the statute books prior to the adoption of the federal amendment. These laws were the so-called local option laws that gave each parish the right to become dry if it wished, and the plan being discussed contemplates making the provisions of such laws apply to every parish of the State.

STATE OF SIEGE IN BAVARIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless. MUNICH, Germany (Tuesday).—In consequence of the Chancellor's resolute action against reaction and the National Party's defiance of the German Constitution the state of siege in Bavaria has not yet been raised. Negotiations between the Bavarian Government and Berlin are proceeding.

SHIP OPERATORS RETAIN RATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York.—The shipping operators on the Atlantic coastwise lines have agreed to maintain all the conference rates, rules and regulations, as the result of a conference with W. J. Lester of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, in charge of traffic.

VIRGINIA OBSERVES DUAL ANNIVERSARY

Lafayette's Birthday Celebrated at Mount Vernon and Also First Battle of Marne—Ceremonies Notable in Character

MOUNT VERNON, Virginia.—The dual anniversary of Lafayette Day and the First Battle of the Marne was celebrated yesterday at the tomb of Washington.

President Harding, who was unable to be present, sent a message declaring that America's indebtedness to the French soldier was eternal and praising the "dauntless courage" of American soldiers in the Second Battle of the Marne. Similar messages were sent by Mr. Hughes, the Secretary of State, and Myron T. Herrick, United States ambassador to France. The President's message said: "To General Lafayette in no small measure the success of the Revolution was due. With no sordid motives, but inflamed with ardent sympathy and a passionate desire to help them, he espoused the cause of the struggling colonies and hastened to their support. He sought no selfish end and asked no pay; but found his reward in the thanks of Congress and the undying affection of generations of American citizens whose gratitude has been, and always will be suitably shown on all appropriate occasions. Not only did he render brilliant personal military service, but through his instrumentality much needed financial assistance and reinforcements of troops were obtained for the Americans. Our indebtedness to him is eternal.

"Similarly, nearly 150 years after, these United States, grown to a nation of more than 100,000,000 free men, women and children, disclaiming any material advantages for themselves, sent armies of their youth and gave largely of their wealth, that that liberty and that freedom which Lafayette cherished and espoused should be assured to France. We are pleased to believe, and we know, that these armies took no mean part in securing that ultimate victory by which the integrity of France and human rights were preserved by their prowess, their dauntless courage, and their resolute valor, they checked the German advance at Chateau-Thierry and Belleau Wood in the Second Battle of the Marne and started that memorable retreat of the German hordes which a few months later ended in final defeat.

"The friendly and cordial relations which exist between the United States and France—do not therefore rest upon mere sentimentality or selfish interests; but rather are they built on the firm foundation of historic mutual service which cannot be shaken."

Secretary Hughes' Message

Secretary Hughes said: "I deem it most fitting that there should be associated with this celebration the observance of the anniversary of the First Battle of the Marne, for through that battle, turning seemingly irretrievable retreat into a magnificent victory, the preservation of those great principles of human liberty and rights which Lafayette cherished was ultimately assured.

"It is further gratifying that in this celebration the friendship and good will which we entertain for France will be appropriately emphasized. The relations between the two countries are built on a solid foundation of service and of mutual helpfulness in the cause of free institutions."

Mr. Herrick cabled: "Lafayette and the Marne are names inscribed forever on our banner, on the banner of France and on the hearts of our citizens and hers. We rejoice that we stood beside France for liberty at the second Marne and gratefully acknowledge our indebtedness to Lafayette and to France, our ally in the war for our independence and the defender of liberty in the dark days of 1914.

"As one to whom it was given to be within sound of the firing at the first Marne and to witness American battling for the common cause of liberty on the same hallowed ground for years, later I feel the assurance that these two sisters in freedom, whose hands stretch out to each other across the Atlantic will continue in the future as in the past to find ways to safeguard the liberties common to them both; and in contemplating the splendid strides which France is making in rising from the ruins of invasion I find the certainty that her virile and courageous people will continue to be worthy champions of that great cause."

From President Millerand of France came this message:

"In commemorating the double anniversary of the birth of Lafayette and of the Battle of the Marne, the American people shows its attachment to the principles which have made its independence."

Premier Briand sent the following: "In the schools of France the pages in which our history merges with yours are read to the children. They learn therein the gratitude which every Frenchman owes to the American heroes who died at St. Mihiel, at Belleau Wood, at Chateau-Thierry."

Mr. Jusserand sent the following: "The events of immense importance which Washington and Lafayette could never have foreseen confirmed and made even safer for all time their life's work, which was American independence and Franco-American friendship. The Marne and Verdun, Chateau-Thierry and St. Mihiel—it is impossible to imagine what could put them in jeopardy. We to any who try. Blessings to all participants in our faiths."

Marshal Foch cabled that the double anniversary was "a reminder of the

NEED OF DIRECTED EFFORT IS URGED

Chief of War Finance Corporation Discourages Unnecessary Public Works as Solution of Problem of Unemployment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In the opinion of Eugene Meyer, director of the War Finance Corporation, who has charge of the expenditure of billions of government funds, set apart to meet special post-war emergencies in industry and commerce, believes the unemployment problem, which is causing considerable worry to the Administration and to Congress, can be solved without resorting to special measures, like public works, not needed at the present time.

Mr. Meyer declared it would be a serious mistake to undertake such a program when there is so much necessary work to be done. He takes an optimistic view of the situation, declaring that the elements of recovery at the present time outbalance the causes of unemployment. If the railroad could get on a really going basis, and were enabled to pay their accounts and to start maintenance, replacement and equipment work on the needed scale, it would mean the employment of 1,000,000 men now out of work, he estimates. For this reason alone he urges that no time be lost after the recess of Congress in enacting the Townsend-Winslow bill.

Better General Outlook

Outlook for better conditions in the agricultural community, as indicated by the recently increased demand for raw cotton and cotton goods, is another promising element which the director of the War Finance Corporation declares to be an indication of recovery, greater purchasing power all around, and a greater demand for production.

"It would appear illogical to resort to public works not actually essential, when there is so much that is immediately needed," Mr. Meyer said. "It is to be hoped that this measure will be approved by the Congress with no great delay, after the termination of the recess."

"But there are prospects for a greater degree of employment in other directions. There are indications of a resumption in general business, which may, in my opinion, be safely counted upon to bring about ultimately a better industrial condition. These processes which are under way, may, I believe, be materially accelerated. I hope that the War Finance Corporation, under its new powers to assist the agricultural situation, may prove effective in speeding up the revival of business. The recent change in the demand for raw cotton and cotton goods constitute a fact of fundamental importance with far-reaching consequence to the whole country. It means that 13 southern states, with a population close to 30,000,000, whose buying power has been reduced to a minimum since the beginning of this year, are being restored to a normal purchasing power. The increasing movement of cotton to both export and domestic consumers will permit the southern banks, large and small, to liquidate loans, and frozen credits will be thawed out. The south will be able to clear up with reasonable speed the indebtedness with which it has been struggling. Business will be restored in buying as well as in selling. We may look for a special improvement in all kinds of business in the south.

New Outlets Opening

"The south is normally a great market for the natural products, in raw and finished form, of the west, and the manufactured goods of the east and the middle west. From now on the south should be a larger consumer of the corn and meat products of the central west; of the shoes and the clothing that are made from the hides and wool of the northwest; of furniture and automobiles; of fertilizer and agricultural implements and all other forms of manufactured goods.

"The plight of the south during the past year materially and unfavorably affected the business of the whole country. The revival of southern business will be a great factor in rehabilitating industry throughout the whole country. This will have a direct effect on the employment of industrial labor, and I trust that the day will not prove distant when this will be as real in fact as it is now in prospect. "The change in the attitude of

EARLY WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In commenting on the withdrawal of the twenty-sixth regiment and some of the detached federal organizations from the West Virginia mining region, John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, said yesterday that the government could not afford to keep soldiers there when there was no rioting and no insurrection. The troops were sent to meet an emergency, and in fulfillment of certain provisions of the President's proclamation. They were not supposed to remain to maintain order, which is nominally the province of state and local authorities.

Even if there should be a recurrence of trouble, which is regarded as possible, it is left to the state authorities to deal with it and not let it reach the dimensions which have made necessary help from the outside. Under an act of the Legislature, West Virginia is authorized to organize a state militia, which is supposed to be capable of maintaining order. When Governor Morgan asked for an instructor, the War Department promptly sent one, and it will send others if they are needed to help the state troops organize but it will not keep federal troops indefinitely to do police duty in the mining regions of West Virginia.

Gen. H. H. Bandholtz has personally inspected the territory which he was sent to command, and has made a report on the conditions prevailing at points where there was trouble before the arrival of federal troops.

FILM TO EXPLAIN THE EINSTEIN THEORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless. BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday).—Preparations are proceeding for the production in December of the first part of the Einstein film, clearly depicting the results of the professor's theory which are still incomprehensible to many. The difficulties of following it are almost insurmountable, and several leading scholars and engineers, including Professor Fanta of Prague and Dr. Buek and Dr. Nicolai of Berlin and Dr. Falmien of Switzerland are occupied in the work.

It is stated that the film is calculated to give instruction far better than all the books which have appeared. The first part depicts the foundations upon which Professor Einstein builds his theory, followed by the second which gives the logical developments, enabling an average audience to obtain easily an understanding of the exposition. If expectations are realized, it will be a triumph for the German film industry.

RECRUITING FOR ARMY RESUMED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Recruiting for the army, which was ordered discontinued last month, was resumed yesterday under the new regulations issued by the War Department designed to keep the enlisted strength at 150,000 men, the number authorized by Congress. The regulations call for rejection of all applicants "who are not of good moral character" or who "have not sufficient education to give promise of becoming good soldiers without the necessity of instruction ordinarily given in public schools."

Secretary Weeks said no recruiting station would be opened and no recruiting detachments would be used in cities to canvass for recruits. The enlisted strength of the army at present was said to be less than 149,000 men, it being decreased from 229,000 since last March by resignations approved and discharges made as enlistments expired.

STEAMER POCAHONTAS FREED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York.—Arrangements to free the steamship Pocahontas from the many claims which have been filed against her prior to her transfer from the United States Mail Steamship Company to the United States Lines, have been completed by the Shipping Board, and she will be able to sail on her return from Naples, as soon as the funds are received by J. G. Spanier, the new representative of the board at Naples.

NEED OF DIRECTED EFFORT IS URGED

Chief of War Finance Corporation Discourages Unnecessary Public Works as Solution of Problem of Unemployment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In the opinion of Eugene Meyer, director of the War Finance Corporation, who has charge of the expenditure of billions of government funds, set apart to meet special post-war emergencies in industry and commerce, believes the unemployment problem, which is causing considerable worry to the Administration and to Congress, can be solved without resorting to special measures, like public works, not needed at the present time.

Mr. Meyer declared it would be a serious mistake to undertake such a program when there is so much necessary work to be done. He takes an optimistic view of the situation, declaring that the elements of recovery at the present time outbalance the causes of unemployment. If the railroad could get on a really going basis, and were enabled to pay their accounts and to start maintenance, replacement and equipment work on the needed scale, it would mean the employment of 1,000,000 men now out of work, he estimates. For this reason alone he urges that no time be lost after the recess of Congress in enacting the Townsend-Winslow bill.

Better General Outlook

Outlook for better conditions in the agricultural community, as indicated by the recently increased demand for raw cotton and cotton goods, is another promising element which the director of the War Finance Corporation declares to be an indication of recovery, greater purchasing power all around, and a greater demand for production.

"It would appear illogical to resort to public works not actually essential, when there is so much that is immediately needed," Mr. Meyer said. "It is to be hoped that this measure will be approved by the Congress with no great delay, after the termination of the recess."

"But there are prospects for a greater degree of employment in other directions. There are indications of a resumption in general business, which may, in my opinion, be safely counted upon to bring about ultimately a better industrial condition. These processes which are under way, may, I believe, be materially accelerated. I hope that the War Finance Corporation, under its new powers to assist the agricultural situation, may prove effective in speeding up the revival of business. The recent change in the demand for raw cotton and cotton goods constitute a fact of fundamental importance with far-reaching consequence to the whole country. It means that 13 southern states, with a population close to 30,000,000, whose buying power has been reduced to a minimum since the beginning of this year, are being restored to a normal purchasing power. The increasing movement of cotton to both export and domestic consumers will permit the southern banks, large and small, to liquidate loans, and frozen credits will be thawed out. The south will be able to clear up with reasonable speed the indebtedness with which it has been struggling. Business will be restored in buying as well as in selling. We may look for a special improvement in all kinds of business in the south.

New Outlets Opening

"The south is normally a great market for the natural products, in raw and finished form, of the west, and the manufactured goods of the east and the middle west. From now on the south should be a larger consumer of the corn and meat products of the central west; of the shoes and the clothing that are made from the hides and wool of the northwest; of furniture and automobiles; of fertilizer and agricultural implements and all other forms of manufactured goods.

"The plight of the south during the past year materially and unfavorably affected the business of the whole country. The revival of southern business will be a great factor in rehabilitating industry throughout the whole country. This will have a direct effect on the employment of industrial labor, and I trust that the day will not prove distant when this will be as real in fact as it is now in prospect. "The change in the attitude of

buyers of cotton and cotton goods is due to the outlook concerning a so-called abnormal surplus. I have been advocating the resumption of the carrying of normal stocks by manufacturers, wholesalers, jobbers and retailers, as a matter of sound business and in the public interest. The change in the cotton situation has caught the most of the dealers in cotton and cotton goods without sufficient stocks of goods. Unquestionably it will suggest itself to manufacturers, middlemen and retailers to consider whether or not some of the so-called surpluses in other commodities may not disappear as speedily as the apparently dangerous surplus of cotton.

"I believe that careful consideration of the facts of the present situation will lead to the resumption of the carrying of normal stocks by manufacturers, jobbers, and retailers of other commodities. Business has gone from an extreme of overstocked warehouses at high prices to an understocked condition at low prices. There is nothing new in this. It is the usual result of declining prices and the lack of confidence produced by losses, but the sooner we get over our fear about commodity prices, the better for the whole country."

GOVERNMENT DEFERS RIVER IMPROVEMENT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The federal government would not be justified at this time in going to the expense of improving the Hudson River from its mouth north 116 miles to Hudson to get a channel depth of 30 feet, according to a report of army engineers sent to Congress yesterday by the Secretary of War.

The improvement would cost \$2,332,000, the report said, and is desired chiefly with a view to the development of an extensive lumber traffic from the Pacific Coast via the Panama Canal to Hudson, where a large lumber terminal is proposed.

The district engineer said it would be economy to locate such a terminal further down the river in order to avoid the necessity of dredging the channel to Hudson.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Improvement by the federal government of the Columbia River from the mouth of the Willamette to Vancouver, Washington, to provide a channel equal in depth and width to the one between Portland, Oregon, and the mouth of the Willamette, is not deemed advisable at present "either with or without local cooperation," army engineers held in a report transmitted yesterday to Congress. The report stated that a "deep water port with adequate facilities is available at Portland" and that "another port in such close proximity is not needed."

NEW UNITED STATES LOAN IS FORECAST

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The government shortly will be forced to ask the American people to subscribe to a huge loan of from \$7,500,000,000 to \$8,000,000,000, members of the Senate Finance Committee say. This will be required by 1923 to pay off Victory notes, war savings stamps and certificates of indebtedness. These must be paid in cash. Appeals probably will be made to these holders to exchange their holdings for the new bonds, renewing for a further term of years.

"There is absolutely no way around this," said Senator Smoot, the first official to make this statement publicly. "We'll be lucky if we get enough revenue to meet current expenses and obligations. We must refund the 1923 debt. There won't be enough taxes to touch it, even if we keep the heavy burden on the people they are now bearing."

When it became apparent that domestic revenues would not provide sinking fund to meet the 1923 debts, officials sought some way of collecting from Europe enough of the \$11,000,000,000 owed the United States to help out. The Treasury still hopes that will be possible. It is merely a hope, however.

THEATRICAL BOSTON

SELWYN THEATRE Formerly Park

NEXT MON. EVE. SEATS NOW

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

"THE THREE MUSKETEERS"

IMPORTANT—Both Douglas Fairbanks and Mary Pickford will appear in person at the opening performance on Monday evening, Sept. 13.

ST. JAMES

BOSTON STOCK COMPANY

POLLY WITH A PAST

By George Middleton and Guy Bolton

Prices Mat. 20c to 75c—Even. 30c to \$1.10

NEAT WEEK—Both Fairbanks and Pickford

TREMONT THEATRE

THE LIGHT OPERA SENSATION

HENRY W. SAVAGE offers

MITZY

HOLEPROOF SILK HOSE

Now Priced
1/3 Lower
than a year ago

(3 pairs in a box)

For Women
Worn \$6.45 Silk (hem top) \$3.75
\$7.00 Silk (rib top) \$4.75

For Men
\$3.75 Silk \$2.25
\$4.95 Heavy Silk \$3.00

Cotton and Lisle Reduced

Mail Orders Filled

TALBOT CO.
375 Washington St.
Sole Boston Agents

ST. JAMES Even. 8:15 Mat. 2:15
Except Mon. & Thurs.
Tel. East Bay 202

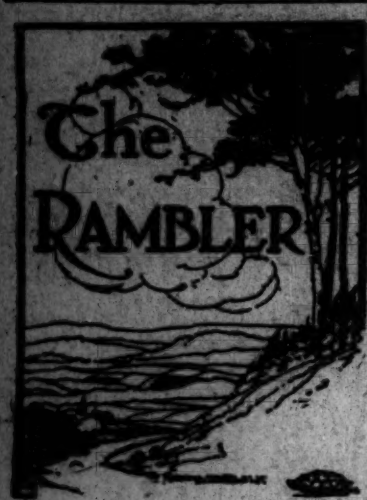
BOSTON STOCK COMPANY
In the Brilliant and Scintillating Comedy

POLLY WITH A PAST

By George Middleton and Guy Bolton
Prices Mat. 20c to 75c—Even. 30c to \$1.10
NEAT WEEK—Both Fairbanks and Pickford

TREMONT THEATRE Even. 8:15 Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15

The Light Opera Sensation
HENRY W. SAVAGE offers
Americas Prima Donna Comedienne
MITZY Musical Comedy
Nights and Sat. Mats. 50c to \$2.50
Pop. Wed. Mats. Orch. \$1, \$1.50, \$2



An Ancient Author

The most ferocious critic must admit that when he chose and when he gave himself time enough, Thackeray could write a beautiful prose, but the question that often has come up in me is whether a modern Thackeray would be endured by the public—I will not say the reading public, but the public that loves fiction? I am come to the conclusion that some would read those numerous and close-packed pages, but that the greater part would lack the courage and patience. Granted that this would be so, still one must ask, has any writer of the times as we know them ever given us such pictures or such wafers of atmosphere as Thackeray has given?

In the sixth chapter of "The Newcomes," he has a passage, and not a long one, describing a scene in the West End during the season. These are the days of the automobile and the cinematograph, we are all equal and progress spatters itself all over the world, but, allowing for these slight changes, look at this passage and you see the West End as it is this very minute. "It is 5 o'clock, the noon in Pall Mall," says Thackeray, and half awakened you are in the heavy, drowsy atmosphere of summer London, when nothing is sleeping and pleasant and goes better with clean boots and a neat coat. "Horses, under the charge of men in red jackets, are pacing up and down St. James' Street. Cabmen on the stand are regaling themselves. . . . Gentlemen with grooms behind them pass toward the park. Great dog-waggers baroque roll along, embellished with coronets, and driven by coachmen in silvery wigs. Wistful provincial gaze in at the clubs. . . . It is 5 o'clock, the noon in Pall Mall."

Coachmen in silvery wigs no longer drive dogwaggers through the streets; since that day the English dogwagger has done sterner work than to drive in Pall Mall, and Mons and Charleroi have been written on her face and heart. But it is Pall Mall that you see and smell, and some eighty-five years make no difference at all. Thackeray has not been wrong, he said just enough and I think that he could do this because he had a great sense of color. Sometimes it is just a spot that he touches in with the tip end of the brush, as in this sentence from "Pendennis":

"And so, in a white bonnet with a yellow feather she ate a large pink ice in the sunshine at Hunter's door till Pomeroy, on his pony, and the red-jacket who accompanied him, were tired of dodging."

There you are; you see the people and the place; you feel the hour and the soft air laps you. The Begum is broad and fat and clean, she has a white hat and a yellow feather and the ineluctable arrangement of things has it that she ate a large, pink ice, and she does. The English, by the way, have a much greater idea of simple pleasantness than Americans. Drenched though they be in conversation and tradition, they nevertheless spend less time on detail and have no fear of broad effects.

Thackeray had an instinct for good form that is one reason why men trained in a certain way and informed with certain traditions will always love to read him. He said too much very often, in the sense that he took too many words to say that which a sentence might have none too much, yet the thought of the man was always imbued with this knowledge of good form and this instinct for it. "Maxima reverentia" he often cried with Richard Steele, and it was a reverence that touched on more than boys and virgins. Did he preach too much? I dare say.

The critics may say what they like, they are never wrong, but you cannot read him and fail to see that the man, for all his drowsy scenes from English life, loved sunshine and pleasant, gentle things. Witness the picture of the Colonel's house in London: there are many such out Cromwell Road way, desolate structures the color of mutton tallow. Witness his lines about the Colonel's morning walk in Regent's Park. Witness the contrast with "the splendor of the eastern sunrise, and the invigorating gallop at dawn." Yet it appears that Colonel Newcome himself was much less affected by the climate of Albion than the man that wrote about him. The gentle Colonel was preux chevalier, but had not much imagination. It was natural enough that he should resent Ethel Newcome's determination to get some one better than Clive, for it was determination on her part, proving but once again that stately people can do unworthy things, and have second-rate ambitions quite as well as the less imposing, but they have them with a noble and grave veneration denied to the less architectural. Yet admitting that Ethel allowed the blame to be put upon her Aunt Kew, who after all was just a vulgar great lady, admitting all this, Colonel Newcome should never have failed to see the splendid charm and fascination of the woman and her real nobility. That she was far too great a prize for the blundering, blonde Clive, goes without saying. As

with Clive, so with his father; one speculates whether day in and day out he might not have proved painfully uninteresting; he was as good a man as ever trailed a saber, but he did some remarkably wrong-headed things and, ought it to say it? he strikes one as a trifle childish. And all of us in our hearts know that it would be better if there were more Colonel Newcomes. Perhaps in this twentieth century it is impossible to judge of men and thoughts in those early Victorian days, remote as the cinema; one can only guess.

Consider the little things about him. In those days, their egregious heads of hair and their whiskers and beards, adornments that seem to us the last word in famous ineptitude. Consider how these oiled locks hung over the coat collars and how these graceful, luxuriant whiskers swung against their cascades of satin frocks. Consider the padding that they wore in their tight-waisted coats and the stays they indubitably had under those frilled shirts. Dickens in his more expansive moments of dream must have been an excruciating sight, for Bos clearly loved a bit of snuff. Disraeli, of course, dressed as he did because he was the child of the sandalwood centuries; you do not expect anything else from him. Have you never realized that you need never worry about what Thackeray's men will wear? He sometimes stopped over, but you cannot see him conceiving of a Sir Mulberry Hawk. Dickens could draw him with perfect gravity never winking that Hawk belonged in the high-flavored reaches of a transatlantic theater. I intend no comparison and I fancy that Dickens sells better, which is a very great consideration. Barnes Newcome is real and Mulberry Hawk is a caricature intended to "make yer flesh creep," but Barnes has a quality of cold-blooded, efficient meanness that is living and modern.

Thackeray was a man of the world and one cannot say whether he would have speculated on these matters; as a man of the world, he was bound to uphold the conventions. Since his day here and there have arisen novelists who have not been hobbled by this deference, yet after all, there remains the genius of the Anglo-Saxon communities and that genius is decent in a way that is not particularly introspective, that produces perhaps not many Colonel Newcomes, but a good many that do what is right because they know they ought. J. H. S.

MEASURING EARTH'S DIAMETER

Some time ago there appeared an account in the public press of the shadow of the mountain peak, Tenerife, and the use of it to determine the earth's diameter. This elicited from a naturalist attached to one of the government bureaux at Washington the suggestion of a simple and, as he thinks, more accurate way of effecting the measurement without the aid of the shadow.

In his opinion the means that had been stated is not accurate because the eye cannot detect the exact moment when the shadow starts or ends. To determine these moments with greater accuracy, one needs to establish two fixed points at the mountain's summit, in line with the direction of sunset and with the eastern horizon. Now the moment the sun sinks below the line of these points and the moment of sunset at the mountain's summit are the two moments when the mountain's shadow starts and ends upon the eastern sky. The exact knowledge of these two moments, and the exact height of the point of observation are sufficient data to determine the earth's diameter.

This method proves an interesting way of determining a mountain's height without the barometer, by taking the earth's diameter as a known quantity. This method may still be maintained for mountains which have the sea for a horizon only in the direction of sunrise or sunset by the use of a spirit-level, as it will take the sun one-half of the time to drop from the line of the spirit-level to the horizon as from the line of the two points above mentioned.

Another way roughly to calculate the height of a mountain or hill without calculating its distance from you, and by aid of a spy-glass and watch only, is to note the length of time between sunrise or sunset where you are and at the hilltop. This tells you the length of time it takes the sun to travel from your horizon to the horizon of the hilltop. From this you determine the number of degrees, hence miles, the horizons are apart. The line from an object to its horizon is the level line of its horizon. The earth drops about eight inches to the mile from a given level. Hence two-thirds the number of miles the horizons are apart would be about the number of feet the hill is above your place of observation.

A British Bunker Hill

There is one Bunker Hill at Charlsetown, Massachusetts; there is another adjoining Hamstead Heath. On the first is a monument to commemorate the battle between the Americans and the English troops sent against them; on the second it is proposed to commemorate the unity of the American and English troops who fought shoulder to shoulder in the great war. Thus far have the nations traveled in less than 150 years. Bunker Hill, Hamstead, will carry a curved wall inscribed with the names of the American and British regiments and commanding officers who fought together, and in front will be a bed of growing flowers. A short distance away will be a metal table with the names of the battlefields and countries where they fought together, with arrows pointing in the direction of the places named, such as France, Italy, or Syria. A large stone globe is also part of the plan. The scheme has the cordial approval of the Ambassador of the United States and Viscount Bryce.

VISCOUNT BRYCE IN WILLIAMSTOWN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

His speaking in that hall on the hill right now. Thus did the porter, carrying our bags into the inn, give us our first intimation that the hour of Lord Bryce's final address at the Institute of Politics had been changed from 8 in the evening to 5 in the afternoon, in order to make room for a banquet at 7 in the gymnasium. So, parking our car, in which we had just driven 150 miles from Boston up through the Berkshires, we hurried up the hill to Grace Hall, where we found neither doorman nor usher to interrupt our entrance. Admission was free. In fact, the place, the audience, and the speaking, as we found later, all were animated with a feeling of freedom, combined with a pleasant dignity.

Through the closed doors on the main floor we could hear Lord Bryce's voice as we ascended to the balcony. Even before we saw him, we knew that he was speaking with positive ease and ease. Then, when we had edged our way to the front part of the balcony, which went around three sides of the hall, we saw that he was reading from a manuscript with pages like a notebook, with such fluency, distinctness, and emphasis that the reading was certainly not less spontaneous than speaking would have been.

The hall was well filled, but not crowded, with a quiet but alert audience. It was a cool afternoon, the windows above the balconies were all open, and we felt that here between the Berkshires and the Green Mountains was indeed the right spot for the calm and thoughtful consideration of international politics.

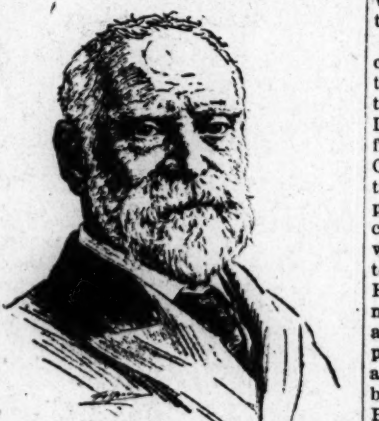
Looking down upon those below us, we could see, in the first few rows, such people as Elihu Root, Harry Pratt Judson, president of the University of Chicago, and others who had a professional or professional appearance. We could see also three vacant seats in the second row of reserved section, which we longingly supposed to be ours. From where we were, we could follow Lord Bryce's analysis easily, however, an analysis which was so excellently constructed that we were interested in it from the first; even though we were about 10 minutes late.

Two or three times Lord Bryce was interrupted by applause that seemed both dignified and sincere in its enthusiasm. When he came to the end of his address, no one in the audience arose until he began to back away from the reading desk, bowing in response to the applause. Then the entire gathering stood, and continued to applaud until he had retired from the platform.

There was neither rush nor confusion as the audience left the building. In the foyer Lady Bryce shook hands with the people who recognized her and offered their felicitations. It was indeed an academic but informally energetic audience that departed, satisfied with what had been said. The whole occasion, in fact, was like a chapter out of one of Lord Bryce's solid volumes—admirably arranged, lightened by good humor, and a complete unit.

The banquet was, of course, our next thought. Even at this there was neither a scramble nor a crush. There were more than enough places for those in attendance, though some hundreds of people, who had evidently dined elsewhere, came in for the speaking and sat around the sides of the gymnasium or on the running track above.

At the banquet those who had given addresses at the institute were present and spoke. Baron Korff of Russia, Count Teleki of Hungary, Mr.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Lord Bryce

Tittoni of Italy, and Professor Vialatte of France, all expressed their appreciation for the institute, their best wishes for its future, and their hope that its influence might be especially extended to their parts of the world. It was all very pleasant, but with no particular importance. Perhaps the audience's appreciation of the various complimentary remarks was due, in part, to the agreeable European accents in which they were delivered. A grace of manner and an evident struggle with the English language help to endear a speaker to almost any group of people at a banquet in the United States. Lord Bryce, with the advantage of all the language he needed at his command, allowed himself, in his remarks at the banquet, to be clever in just the right way and to just the right extent, showing thus something of the versatility which much experience has developed.

At length Harry M. Garfield, president of Williams College, who was the toastmaster, introduced Elihu Root as the main speaker of the evening. It must have been interesting for the Europeans to watch his manner of speaking, for it is distinctly a manner of the United States. For a few minutes he dealt in rather slow pleasantness. Then, as he continued, he seemed to be thinking aloud, making

each point with deliberation and precision. When he wished to make a point especially emphatic, he used the methods of that type of eloquence for which the United States has been known in the past, with plenty of vigor. Especially was he applauded when he declared that the disarmament conference should have open sessions. It was throughout a solid, thoughtful speech, with pauses between some of the thoughts for emphasis.

At the end it was announced that the gift for the Institute of Politics, which evidently covered every expense, including that of the bringing of the main speakers to the United States and including also that of the banquet, was sufficient to continue the institute for two more years. Then, after a letter or sort of resolution of thanks read in behalf of those in attendance



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Goodrich Hall, Williams College

at the institute, and general felicitations, this innovation of Williams College came to its orderly end.

THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

BY SIR HENRY LUCY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The resolution taken by the Cabinet a couple of months ago that there should be no autumn session is one of the few announced from Downing Street that have been stuck to. But whilst there will not, in any case, according to the leader of the House of Commons, be a session in the late autumn, there may possibly, perhaps inevitably, be a session in the late autumn. Everything depends upon the result of the negotiations in progress between the Premier and the Sinn Féin leader. If it be peace, Parliament would be called upon to ratify the new settlement of the relations of Ireland with the Empire of which it is nominally a part. If it be a resumption of war, Parliament must authorize the consequences.

The prospect of an early general election also centers upon the issue of the Irish question. If the negotiations fail, dissolution of Parliament will be indefinitely postponed. Mr. Lloyd George would not dare to face the constituencies whilst war is going on in Ireland. If, on the contrary, Ireland is satisfied, he will certainly ask forthwith for a renewed lease of power. The temptation will be stronger still if he is able to announce the success of President Harding's conference on the subject of international disarmament—a success that will owe much to his hearty cooperation.

Whenever, or under whatsoever circumstances, the next general election takes place it will be of exceptionally vital political interest. The Labor Party, who have heretofore fought on the flank of the Liberal and Conservative forces, are preparing to take up a leading position. They are preparing to contest 500 constituencies, and confidently declare that they will win a sufficient number, if not to place them in a majority in the House of Commons, to make them masters of the situation even more absolutely than was Parnell in the plenitude of his power. Hitherto in a general election the Labor vote has been undisciplined and scattered. Batches were given either to Conservative or Liberal candidates according to local prejudice or political tendency. At the next election the Labor vote, now being driven in every constituency, will be given en bloc to the Labor candidate. Liberals and Conservatives being left to carry on their own fight.

Foreign Legions

Not a few nations fight their wars with the help of foreign legionaries, and the most famous, and the most written about of these corps is undoubtedly the French Foreign Legion, which, recalled from the deserts of North Africa to help France in her hour of need in Europe, covered itself with glory. Many mercenaries have from time to time helped one side or the other in South America, where the constant changes of government offer a prolific field for exploitation by foreign adventurers.

And now in the midst of this year, 1921, it is Spain who is seeking foreign military aid against the Moors, and an appeal is being made, more or less sub rosa, for British ex-service men again to take up arms in the service of a foreign country. It will not be the first time that the British have fought in the ranks of Spain, for so far back as 1836 a force of 10,000 men, called the British Legion, was raised in England for service in Spain on the side of the Royalists of Queen Christina against Carlos the Pretender.

LOW EAVES: SUMMER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

How fast the seasons flow! When a child one thought the times all but stood still—the dandelion time, the daisy time, the goldenrod time—each seemed to linger like a northern sunset, eager to come but loath to go. Now weeds and flowers, shrubs and fruits race pell-mell across the fields and down one's garden path, a multi-colored twinkle of flying feet.

In June the smoky-flamed irises burned a wide swath through the young green, the white lilacs and the purple bunched in fragrance over the lattice fence, dianthus pink, forget-me-not blue and primrose yellow patched

wild-flower and poplar balsam, is the most cheerful of dining-rooms, the most inspiring of studies, the sweetest of bedrooms. How the wide river tosses the sunshine into your eyes; how the blue, low-lying range lures your imagination "over the hills and far away"; how the stupendous sunsets sweep the sky from east to west and doubling themselves in the water shake one with their barbaric and reckless splendor. And when the cool grays and purples of dusk bring out the close-strung stars, with the Great Bear at your right, Venus to your left and the Northern Lights softly along the horizon, then the veranda is a wonderful spot indeed.

Low Eaves is neither "pure Gothic" nor "early English"; half its neighbors can boast of heavier expenditures made upon them; it does not even possess an attic, nor an ell nor yet two chimney pots, but there clings about its crowded garden and squat roof much of the indefinable atmosphere called "home," so that strangers coming upon it for the first time are inclined to speak of "dreams come true" and "the dearest little place in all the world," while no less than three poets have already sung its modest virtues. And Low Eaves is not above liking such attention either.

FLOWER PERFUME

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The rose would no doubt "smell as sweet by any other name," but how does it contrive to "smell sweet" at all? In other words, by what mode do flowers produce their perfume? This is one of those things which, although they may seem to belong especially to the realm of poetry, cannot escape the pursuit of the naturalist.

A French chemist has subjected flowers to analysis in order to find out how they become fragrant. Being cut into sections and having pure hydrochloric acid poured over them, it is no wonder that the tender flowers gave up a portion of their secret. Yet they did not give it up entirely. The investigator was only able to ascertain that the fine oil which gives the perfume is apparently derived in every case from the chlorophyll, and is usually at the upper surfaces of the petals, or sepals, in delicate bellies.

There seems to be some inverse relation between the amount of pigment, or coloring matter, in the flower and the perfume. Some of the more soberly-colored flowers have the most delightful fragrance.

The fact that the perfume oils are derived from chlorophyll is interesting because, as will be remembered, chlorophyll is that substance in plants which, when acted upon by sunlight, turns a leaf into a sort of chemical laboratory. But it cannot act without the sunbeams.

We know how much we owe to the sun as the source of all energy upon the earth, and yet it is not a little surprising to reflect that it is responsible for the perfume of flowers.

JARNDYCE VS. JARNDYCE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Readers of Dickens the world over will be interested to learn that a fresh claimant to the famous "Jennings Millions" has recently come forward in England. It was the prolonged suit over this enormous treasure on which Dickens based his supposititious case of Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce in "Bleak House," and nothing could have better served his purpose in assailing the Court of Chancery by drawing public attention to the enormous waste of time and money which usually characterized its proceedings.

Back in the seventeenth century there was a well-to-do ironmonger in Birmingham named John Jennings, or Jennings. He and his descendants waxed rich, but richest of all was William Jennings, who lived at Acton Place, in Suffolk. When "William the Rich," as he was called, passed away in 1798, he was a bachelor. He had no children to whom he could leave his wealth; and if he had made a will this instrument could never be found nor could the executors be discovered. His landed property was calculated to be worth £650,000 in stocks and shares he held £270,000; at his bankers, in cash and dividends due, there was £247,000; while at his several houses were found close on £20,000 in bank notes and more than that in gold.

The bulk of the property passed to Earl Howe, but the collateral and their descendants, not content to see it go in that direction, have for generations been fighting in the law courts for shares, alleging all sorts of tricks by the present holders and their predecessors. The case, or cases, proved a gold mine for the advocates at the chancery bar, and Dickens had them in mind when he wrote, in the preface to "Bleak House," of a "well-known suit in chancery, not yet decided, which was commenced before the close of the last century, and in which more than double the amount of seventy thousand pounds has been swallowed up in costs. If I wanted other authorities for Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce, I could rain them from these pages, to the shame of a parsimonious public."

As the years rolled on the value of the Jennings estates increased, and the number of the Jennings claimants multiplied to such an extent that if all the money were divided among them there would not be much for each. A little army of claimants held a meeting in Birmingham some years ago, and filled the hall.

The last one to come forward is Thomas Jennings, a Yorkshire gardener. He has a plausible case, but one can hardly believe that he will have more success than the host of claimants who between them have spent £250,000 in legal expenses on a hopeless quest.



Write now—
for McCutcheon's
New Catalog

DAINTY handkerchiefs, household linens, lingerie, negligees, waists, laces—lovely things which women use and wear—are delightfully portrayed in our new Fall and Winter Catalog. It contains 32 pages filled with sterling values.

We will gladly send you a copy free on request.

Everyone knows the high repute of James McCutcheon & Co. for exceptionally fine household linens. But not everyone knows that "The Greatest Treasure House of Linens in America" is also rich in the daintier, more irresistible articles of feminine wear.

With the aid of our Catalog you can enjoy the possession and use of McCutcheon Linens wherever you live. All orders, whether for delivery by motor or mail, are filled under our most careful supervision.

A note will bring this catalog to you at once.
Ask for No. 12.



James McCutcheon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Sts.,
New York

SPECIAL ELECTION
REAL PARTY TESTAdministration Policies Assailed
and Defended in Contest in
New Mexico—Both Sides
Anxious to Gain AdvantageSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Considerable national importance attaches to the special senatorial election to be held in New Mexico on September 21. It will be the first test of the Harding administration at the polls, and it will signal the first attempt of the Democratic Party to recover some of the ground lost when it was all but submerged in the tidal wave of the general election of 1920.

The significance of the contest for the election of a United States senator from New Mexico has compelled both parties to put every ounce of energy into it. The Republicans realize that national rather than state policies will be the issue, and are desirous of retaining the seat as an index of popular endorsement of the first six months of the administration. The Democrats have definitely set out to show that their party is still going strong, and that they are able to renew their lease of power, no matter how much shattered they were nine months ago.

Strength Compared

The Republican candidate is Holm O. Bursum, who was appointed by Gov. Merritt C. Mechem to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment as Secretary of the Interior of Albert B. Fall. Richard H. Hanna, of the Supreme Court of New Mexico, is the Democratic candidate. Republican leaders here admit that Mr. Hanna is a strong candidate, and an analysis of the conditions would seem to indicate the odds as favoring the Democratic candidate.

Senator Bursum shared with Secretary Fall the control of the Republican organization in New Mexico. Mr. Hanna ran for Governor in 1920, and was defeated only by 3000 votes, whereas President Harding carried the State by 11,000, thus indicating that the candidate was stronger than his party. Another element of strength for the Democrats is the fact that because of a split in the last election, a Mexican is running for senator as an independent Republican. While a third candidate has no chance of winning the election, the probability is that he will take away from the Republican vote fifty per cent of the total vote is Mexican, and 80 per cent of this is normally Republican. Senator Bursum provoked the hostility of the Mexican element by nominating and electing Governor Mechem in 1920, whereas Secretary Fall and the Mexican politicians favored the re-election and election of Gov. O. A. Larrazola.

These are the outlines of the fight; the general importance lies in the fact that it will be largely decided on national issues; already the Democrats have sent a number of their ablest speakers to tell the people of the border state what the Harding Administration has or has not accomplished.

Democrats to the Rescue

Pat Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi, who in recent months has stepped forward as the political organizer of the Democratic Party, is already on the scene of action prepared to repeat the charge he has frequently made in the Senate against the Republicans. The Fordney tariff bill and the revenue bill passed by the House will be the "howitzers" of the campaign, the Democrats charging that the tariff bill has in it the elements of commercial and industrial disaster, and that the revenue bill, by repealing the excess profits tax and reducing the higher surtaxes, is a concession to wealth at the expense of the general wage earner.

The Republicans will make much of the disarmament conference called by President Harding, and are sending a corps of women speakers to New Mexico to garner the woman vote of the State for the Republicans on this issue alone. On the other hand, Senator Harrison and his aides, including Representative John N. Garner of Texas, a prominent member of the Ways and Means Committee and one of the best debaters in the House, will have something to say as to the sincerity of the Administration on the disarmament question. Senator Harrison already has commented upon the appointment of Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, as a delegate, and it is important in this connection that Senator Bursum, the Republican candidate, is distinctly of the Lodge-Smoot faction in the Senate. When he came to that body he definitely aligned himself with the old guard, and not with the progressive Republicans of the Borah-Keeney school.

Administration's Position

The attitude of the Administration toward the recognition of Mexico will, as is always the case in the border states, come in for an airing. Should the agreement reached between the oil men and the Mexican Government for the resumption of drilling and mining operations, together with the court decision declaring the retroactive features of Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution inapplicable, lead to the speedy recognition of the Obregon Government, the Administration would strengthen its position greatly.

Senator Bursum claims to have been prominent in the obtaining of farm legislation through the efforts of the agricultural bloc. Whatever he did in this line, however, it is clear from his record since he came to the Senate that he belongs in the old line element of the party. His attitude on armaments is shown by his vote on

three amendments to the naval bill. He voted against the Pomerene amendment directing the President to discontinue naval construction for six months pending the meeting of the conference; he voted for increased naval personnel that would add nearly \$20,000,000 to the pay of the navy; he voted against the motion to recommit the bill after the Senate had added \$100,000,000 to the \$394,000,000 appropriated by the House; he also voted to increase the appropriation for the military personnel. On all these votes Senator Bursum was with the Lodge faction and against the Borah-Keeney group.

On the packer control bill, Senator Bursum voted against the substitution of the Norris bill for the House bill, which was declared to be too favorable to the packers and which made inroads on the powers of the Federal Trade Commission. He voted for the dye embargo amendment, and went along with the "organization" in the summary disposal of the Newberry case.

KU-KLUX KLAN
CALLED MENACEKentucky Governor Will Make
Every Effort to Bar Local
Branch of That OrganizationSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—Mayor George Weissinger Smith, in a statement just issued, announces his intention of using all legal means within his power to prevent the organization of a branch of the Ku-Klux Klan in Louisville, on the ground that instead of promoting the peace of a community it tends to arouse old hatreds and prejudices and is inimical to the constitutional basis of government by trying to take the law into its own hands.

"For several months past," he says, "there have been rumors that an attempt would be made to organize a branch of the order known as the Knights of the Ku-Klux Klan, in Louisville. These efforts have been discouraged by officials and private citizens. An advertisement has recently appeared in Louisville newspapers announcing the proposed organization of such a branch.

"From newspaper accounts of the workings of this order in southern cities recently, all thoughtful men must be convinced that such an organization would be a menace to the peace and good understanding between the people of Louisville. The alleged purpose is to back up law enforcement; its real purpose is to arouse the old race prejudice of reconstruction days. It is promoted by paid organizers and not a patriotic organization.

"The order advertises for 100-per cent Americans, but in its actual workings it violates the principles of constitutional government by taking into its own hands the powers of the courts and executives. In the disguise of a law supporter it countenances crimes as horrible as those it seeks to punish.

"The good citizens of Louisville are able and willing to back up the constituted agencies of law enforcement. Peace officers and the courts do not need the doubtful assistance of an order, the very name of which recalls bitterness and bloodshed.

"The colored people of Louisville are in the main law-abiding citizens. They have been quick to condemn those of their own race who have not respected the law, and they have assisted the police in apprehending offenders and have helped in their prosecution. Negroes who violate the law, just as white men do so, can be controlled by the peace officers, as always has been done in Louisville, without clash or race prejudice.

"Because I believe this organization to be a menace, I shall use every lawful means to prevent and suppress its growth in our community. As long as I am Mayor there will be no Ku-Klux Klan in Louisville."

ONTARIO TO PROTECT FOREST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The Drury government is now beginning to carry out one of the promises made by the Premier that persons found guilty by the Royal Commission of having not acted squarely with the Department of Lands and Forests would be dealt with in the courts. The Attorney-General and the Minister of Lands and Forests have taken out a writ against the Shevlin-Clark Company of Ft. Frances, Ontario. Plaintiffs ask for a declaration that a certain agreement dated August 30, 1919, between the Department of Lands and Forests, when administered by the Hearst cabinet, and the defendants for the sale and cutting of pine at certain timber berths in the Quetico forest reserve is "Not valid; not binding and null and void."

The two ministers ask for a declaration that the Crown is entitled to recover fair value on all the timber already cut; and that in addition penal sums provided for by the Crown Timber Act to be paid by persons who cut wood without authority are payable. The ministers demand an order that the agreement or license is to be delivered up for cancellation.

LIQUOR TRANSPORTATION LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—In an effort to prevent the loss of intoxicants, legally moved, while in transit the Internal Revenue Bureau for this district, started September 1 to compel every person purchasing or moving liquor in any form, even locally, to designate the means of transportation, the exact time of the taking from the warehouse, or of the receipt from the owner, and the names of the men who will handle the liquor all the way from the warehouse or other resting place to the premises of the buyer or mover.

COAL CONSUMPTION
SHOWS DECREASENormal Anthracite Production,
According to Geological Survey,
Promises a Sufficient
Supply for Individual UsersSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—From the latest available figures regarding the production of anthracite coal in the country, officials of the United States Geological Survey hold out hope to the millions of "home consumers" who are being warned by local coal dealers to beware of a shortage during the coming winter. It is true, the officials state, that there will be no beneficial increase in the amount of hard coal shipped from the mines, unless present conditions change for the better. But despite the monopoly that is curtailing production in the anthracite fields, the reports for the last month are taken to indicate that there may possibly be a slight increase in production before the year ends.

Production of anthracite during the week ended August 27 recovered very promptly from the temporary decrease in the week previous. As reported by the nine chief anthracite carriers, shipments were 36,139 cars, against 29,243 cars in the holiday week preceding. From these shipments the total output, including colliery fuel, local sales and the output of dredges and washeries, is estimated at 1,893,000 net tons. Compared with production during the week ended August 31, this was an increase of 121,000 tons. The estimated anthracite production for the week ended August 27 in 1920 was 1,863,000 tons, showing a slight gain over last year for the period.

Hard Coal Price the Same

It is expected that there will be very little difference in the price of anthracite coal for home consumption, though the Geological Survey does not attempt to forecast the price during the winter, owing to the uncertain conditions of costs of production and transportation. Pennsylvania anthracite of the common stove variety retailed at \$14.79 a ton on May 15. The price on June 15 dropped 2 cents, but the price on June 15, 1920, was \$14.65, so the general price is regarded as about the same as last year.

Regarding soft coal, the outlook is less favorable. Industrial America will face a bituminous shortage in the event of an early and severe winter, in the belief of the Geological Survey, this opinion being based on the reported decrease of approximately 31 per cent to date in soft coal production, as compared with the same period during 1920.

The total production of bituminous coal for the first 202 working days of 1921 is 86,000,000 tons less than in the same period last year, and about 115,000,000 tons behind the average of the war years. Indications do not point to any further increase in production or shipment from the mines in the immediate future. Manufacturers who are caught without a coal reserve, the Geological Survey believes, will face a crisis that threatens to become worse than the coal shortage of 1920 and 1919 which caused the shutting down of many plants in the great industrial centers of the East. The average daily production of soft coal for the first 27 days in August was 1,268,000 tons, which is considerably below the August rate in any recent year. In August 1920, the daily average was 1,846,000 tons, and in 1914, a time of industrial depression, it was 1,452,000. Current production, it is seen from these figures, is thus 13 per cent below the 1914 rate and 31 per cent below the 1920 rate.

Decrease in Consumption

"Undoubtedly the largest factor in this subnormal production is a decrease in consumption resulting from the depressed condition of industry," says the Geological Survey. "The latest month for which consumption data are available is May, 1921. In that month the consumption for railroad fuel was probably only 81 per cent of the 1920 average; for electric utilities, only 78 per cent, and for coke manufacture only 38 per cent. Exports in May, 1921, were but 87 per cent of the 1920 average."

"If production on the remaining 106 working days averages no greater than on the first 202 days, the total production for 1921 will be under 400,000,000 tons. The last year in which the country got along with less than 400,000,000 tons was 1909. Yet normally our national requirements increase at the rate of from 10,000,000 to 20,000,000 tons a year, so that what was sufficient in 1909 would ordinarily be far from sufficient now."

According to the Geological Survey reports, the prices for bituminous coal, despite the great decrease in production, are falling off considerably. The present average price of \$2.34 or \$2.35 a ton at the mines is compared with the latest government price of \$2.60 fixed by the Fuel Administration. Using the highest war prices as a basis of 100 per cent, the present price is estimated at 90 per cent, or a falling off of 10 points.

The question of how much coal consumers have on hand is said to be the key to the state of the coal market, present and future. Lacking the means to estimate this amount, it is an unknown factor so far as the Geological Survey is concerned. That it will have an important bearing on prices and shipments this winter there is no denying.

IMMIGRATION IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—About 2000 more people, on an average, entered Canada as immigrants every month from April, 1920, to March, 1921, than

came in during the preceding 12 months, according to figures made public by the Department of Colonization and Development of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The excess total for the 12 months is 21,141. The figures for 1920-21 are: April, 13,387; May, 19,611; June, 16,344; July, 19,661; August, 15,752; September, 13,850; October, 14,852; November, 10,847; December, 7,122; January, 4,283; February, 5,529; March, 11,009; total, 148,477, as compared with 117,336 for the preceding fiscal year.

ALASKAN SALMON
CATCH DIMINISHINGStrong Demand Being Made to
Conserve Fish in Washington
Waters and Aid the IndustrySpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Seattle News Office

SEATTLE, Washington—The Alaska salmon pack this year will be far below normal as will the catch of Puget Sound. Seattle for years has been the largest fish market in the United States, and as high as 6,000,000 cases of salmon have been stored at one time in terminals in Seattle. However, the salmon catch is diminishing year by year and there is a strong demand in Alaska and the State of Washington for conservation measures.

The State Development Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce of Seattle has joined other commercial bodies of the State to urge consideration of proper legislation for protecting the salmon industry. Need of steps to retain and restore the industry is seen in the decrease of sockeye and other runs. Sockeye stands out as the largest problem because of its international complications. Both Washington and British Columbia are interested since the salmon pass through Washington waters on the sound on their way to their grounds in the Fraser River of British Columbia.

Some students of the industry have said that a slide of rock into the Fraser River just before the big run of 1913 was responsible for the depleted returns four years later, which should have been another big year in the cycle.

Much of the loss is attributed to the failure of the salmon that reached the river to get past the rock slide. Others minimize this as a factor and say that the depleted runs are due to overfishing, the multiplicity of traps in the runways, and the use of the purse seine. The taking of immature salmon by the deep-water trollers is particularly criticized.

Trevor Kincaid, professor in the University of Washington, Seattle, in discussing the salmon problem:

"The history of the fisheries of the world is replete with striking cases of exploitation, waste, and final ruin of aquatic resources. It behooves us to pause ere we pass from the safe ground of modern education and trespass upon that reserve the exploitation of which Nature resents with unfailing certainty."

"With the entrance of man upon the scene of the fishes' natural development, a pressure was established against the reserve of salmon. The expansion of markets and the discovery of improved methods of preservation was paralleled by more and more ingenious equipment for the capture of fish. The fasttrap was followed by the even more deadly purse seine. The mature fish were followed and the trollers traced the young fish to the great ocean and brought about a slaughter of the immature salmon most destructive to its welfare of the species. All of this tended to encroach more and more upon that margin of safety which guaranteed the existence of species."

"It follows that hatcheries were established to offer immunity to the young fish, but these artificial aids have been found that the existence of the salmon is indeed precarious."

"The destruction of the immature fish within the feeding grounds should be suspended or carefully controlled. Where an extension of the closed season seems vital to the welfare of one or other of the species this should be rigorously applied."

"All possible safeguards should be thrown about the fish. The loss of fish irrigate ditches is a matter of some moment. If the electric barrier recently put forward proves to be the success it is announced this loss would seem to be in a fair way to be remedied."

"Above all, we need to know more about the life of the fish themselves."

CITY EMPLOYMENT PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—Unemployment in Milwaukee can be materially relieved by beginning, before spring, public work amounting to \$2,000,000, it developed at a meeting of the special committee appointed by the city council on unemployment. These improvements include lighting systems in three parks, lighting in alleys in the downtown district, public market buildings, pumps for the Riverside pumping station, extension of the fire and police alarm system, rebuilding fire boat, building 200 homes to relieve the housing situation, sewer and bridge construction and the new central police station.

AID FOR FORMER SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—In an effort to relieve unemployment of former service men, the state Department of Labor has established a special bureau to secure jobs for them. The rooms of the local posts of the American Legion will be used as employment bureaus. The local Labor commissioner has sent circular letters to all manufacturers in the State urging them to cooperate with the Legion and Labor Department. There are thousands of former service men out of work in New Jersey.

LUMBER INDUSTRY
IN WEST FIRMERIncreased Export Demand Is
Shown for Products of Mills
in Pacific Northwest—Japan
Taking Large Timber CargoesSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Seattle News Office

BELLINGHAM, Washington—Steady progress toward a normal production of lumber in the Pacific northwest is shown in recent weekly reports of the mills in western Washington and western Oregon. For the week ending August 20, 105 mills showed a production of 60,647,335 feet, which was 21 per cent below normal. In the few preceding weeks this favorable percentage had developed from 31 or 32.

Markets for northwestern lumber have changed in nature and shifted since the transcontinental rail freight rates were raised 33 1-3 per cent a year or so ago. The great change was from car to cargo delivery. Lumber began to move to the Atlantic coast via the Panama canal, rather than across the continent by rail. There was an increase of 58.98 per cent in water-borne intercoastal lumber shipments in the first six months of 1921, a report of Pacific Lumber Bureau indicates.

The report indicates gains in nine cargo markets, and losses in a like number of overseas and coastwise markets, with a net loss of 13 per cent. The California market was 30 per cent less. The European markets show a loss of 52 per cent; west coast of South America 41 per cent; Australia 58 per cent; China, 12 per cent.

One of the big gains is 31 per cent for Japan. The Island Empire is reported to be rebuilding six of its larger cities. In the first six months of this year she purchased 90,850,884 feet of lumber from this region, as against approximately 69,000,000 in the first six months of 1920.

There is a current report that Japan placed an order for this year for a Pacific coast for 50,000,000 feet of timber, sawed six inches, 10 feet long. Local mills have furnished some of this sort of stuff.

The outlook of mill owners in the northwest Pacific region is bright for an increasing business this fall and winter. However, the dealers are trying to increase their trade by finding foreign markets. The shipping of "squares" or simply great logs squared by American mills for more compact storing in ships' holds, is classed as one of the big sources of business this year. Much of this goes to Japan, where it worked up into boards, it is said, at a lower cost than it can be done in this country.

REGISTRATION OF
ALL ALIENS URGEDSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A bill which was introduced in the House of Representatives shortly before the recess of Congress provides that every alien coming into the United States must register within 30 days after arrival, and every year thereafter as long as he stays in the United States. Each time that he registers he must pay a fee, now set at \$2, but which may be raised to \$10 if the wishes of the director of citizenship of the Department of Labor, who has recommended the legislation, has his way.

The money raised in this way would be diverted to the payment of the expenses of maintaining classes for aliens in the schools. It is also planned that a separate bureau of citizenship be created in the Department of Labor, that work now being conducted under the supervision of the Bureau of Naturalization, but as there would have to be an appropriation of \$300,000 for such a change, it is not likely in these days of strict economy that it can be put through.

One of the criticisms passed on the proposed legislation is that it lumps all aliens together, regardless of their character or the purposes for which they have come to the United States. There is no allowance for students, professors, men on special business missions, or for anything except government officials. This is contrary to the usual provisions for the recognition of aliens.

NEWFOUNDLAND GAINS
MORE FOREIGN TRADESpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Eminently satisfactory conditions in Newfoundland, everything considered, were reported by Sir Richard Squires, Prime Minister of that Dominion, in an interview given during a brief stay in Montreal recently. "While Newfoundland has been suffering from the wave of financial depression which has attached to every part of the world," said Sir Richard, "she has not suffered as greatly as the continent of Europe."

Wise Bees Save Honey
Wise Folks Save MoneyInterest Begins Sept. 10
Last Dividend 4 1/2%AT THE REGISTRY
When this savings bank was first opened, its object was to help the people save their money regularly and safely.

Today we are serving the people with that same object.

"SAFETY FOR SAVINGS"

Total Assets over \$35,000,000
DEPOSITS RECEIVED BY MAIL

HOME SAVINGS BANK

INCORPORATED 1890
75 Tremont Street, Boston 2, Mass.Open Daily from 9 to 2
Saturday 4 to 7 for Deposits Only

the United States, or even Canada. The average family in Newfoundland outside of the city of St. John's is moderately well off, because of the fact that the average Newfoundland possesses his own home and the land upon which it is built in fee simple. Thus, apart from the temporary distress caused by lack of employment and incidental shortage of cash, the average Newfoundland is not a poor man. He is not only a householder, but, in the greater number of instances, the possessor of capital as well. The temporary depression is one from which the country will rapidly recover."

As a matter of fact, said Sir Richard, there were distinct signs that Newfoundland was considerably in the eye of capitalistic enterprise at the present time. Some months ago the representatives of British and Norwegian capital visited the country with the object of inspecting what Sir Richard described as enormously valuable timber areas on the Humber River, combined with accessory water power of great potentiality. "I understand," said he, "that negotiations are pending between the owners of these lands and water power and certain British capitalists, with a view to the development of this area."

Prior to the war, Sir Richard said, Newfoundland's trade was a very large extent with Great Britain, but owing to interruptions occasioned by the trade dislocations of the war, a very large volume of business had been turned to the United States in recent years, as also a heavier trade than hitherto to Canada. As to the strike in the paper mills, which threw a large number of men temporarily out of employment, Sir Richard observed that arrangements had been made to between the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company concerned and the workers, with the result that the mills had again started operations and were gradually developing into full capacity. These mills are situated at Grand Falls and are owned by a concern in which Lord Northcliffe is interested. The cod fisheries of Newfoundland for the present season, added the Premier, were estimated to be substantially better than the average.

IDEALS OF UNITED
FARMERS IN QUEBECSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—The United Farmers of the Province of Quebec, who claim to have organizations in 18 counties, made their first appearance in the district of Quebec at a mass meeting of about a thousand agriculturists assembled at Charlebourg. All the speakers emphasized the point that their movement was a democratic one, and had for its object the organization of farmers socially and economically, and even commercially, if such need were felt. They did not want to be a class party, but wanted the sympathy of all the public. Their battle-cry was "Justice for all and special privileges for none."

The Farmers were told that when the organization was carried out they would have the advantage of direct buying, which would enable them to secure most of their needs at wholesale prices. Besides the social and economic point of view, there was also the political side of the question, if the movement was to succeed, there would have to be a clearance of trusts, which controlled politicians for such a long time. Political action could only be taken, however, after the social and economic organization had been completed. They wanted the classification or limitation of exorbitant profits. They stood for fair profits in all lines, but agriculture should be made as profitable as industry and business.

CHICAGO SURFACE
CARS PROFITABLE

CHICAGO, Illinois—Profits of the Chicago surface car lines have averaged more than \$1,000,000 a month this year, the total for the first seven months being \$3,512,515. This profit is the largest ever earned, according to reports filed with the Illinois Commerce Commission.

Reduced operating expenses were declared responsible for the showing, a smaller number of passengers being transported than last year.

GROWERS OF WOOL
PROTEST CHANGESSay Reduction in Short Haul
Ought to Accompany Any
Transcontinental Cut—Cost
Factor of the Freight RatesSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Wool growers of this section have entered a strong protest against the proposed reduction in transcontinental freight rates on wool unless the short haul rate is correspondingly reduced. They contend that the present freight charge is the most disproportionate item entering into the wool industry compared with pre-war price levels.

The evidence concerning intermountain rates was taken recently in connection with the circuit hearings being conducted throughout the west by Richard T. Eddy, examiner-attorney for the Interstate Commerce Commission. The hearings are based on the application of nine western railroads to publish a tariff of \$1.35 per hundred on wool in the grease from Pacific coast points to Atlantic coast points.

The present rate from Pacific coast points is \$1.66 2/3, as compared with a rate of \$3.92 1/2 per hundred on grease wool from Salt Lake City to Boston. In seeking to further reduce the transcontinental rate the carriers, according to the petition to the commission, desire to meet the Panama Canal water haul rate. Railroads point to the fact that the present ocean-going rate from Pacific to Atlantic coast points is 90 cents per hundred on baled wool and \$1.25 on sacked wool. While it is required under the interstate commerce regulations that the rate must be reasonably compensatory, the carriers contend that the term has never been fully defined. They also hold that the rate of \$1.35 on the transcontinental haul would permit them to realize a slight profit when the higher inland rates to the Atlantic coast are taken into consideration.

Frank R. Marshall, secretary of the National Woolgrowers Association, testifying before the protestants to the proposed reduction, providing short haul rates are not reduced proportionately, said that the cost of selling sheep has been reduced from \$25 to \$15 per car. He referred to the fact that wages have been lowered, and practically every cost incident to the sheep industry has been lowered with the exception of freight rates, which have steadily increased.

J. W. Hooper, representing the Utah Woolgrowers Association, testified that for 1920 the average cost of producing and transporting a pound of Utah wool to Boston was 42 1/2 cents, for which a price of 13 or 14 cents was offered. This year the cost of production has been reduced about 6 cents, with a market corresponding to 1920, yet there has been no reduction in freight charges.

W. W. Armstrong, president of the National Copper Bank, and A. P. Bigelow, representing the Utah Bankers Association, argued that freight rates are one of the chief costs entering into wool production.

GOVERNORSHIP MAY BE
RESIGNED IN YEAR

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Unless an emergency arises requiring his continued service in the Philippine Islands, Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood will assume his duties as head of the University of Pennsylvania on September 1, 1922. It was announced yesterday by Dr. C. C. Harrison, chairman of the board of trustees of the university.

General Wood was elected "head" of the university several months ago, but at the request of the government he was released for one year in order that he might become Governor-General of the Philippines. A cable message was sent the General advising him the position would be held open "upon the assumption that you will assume office September 1, 1922, unless the President of the United States declines to accept your resignation as Governor-General."

This understanding was confirmed by General Wood in a cable message received yesterday by Dr. Harrison.

High in Service, Low in Price

Parents often marvel at the ability of their children to run through shoes—but not so with Coward Children's Shoes.

These shoes are built with full knowledge of the running and jumping, the scuffling and skipping that they must undergo. And they are built to withstand this rough usage and at the same time to allow the feet to grow in a normal manner.

Most everybody knows that Coward Shoes for Children are unsurpassed. We'd like even more folks to know how reasonably priced they are.

JAMES S. COWARD

262-274 Greenwich St., New York City

(Near Warren St.)

Sold Nowhere Else



The
Coward
Shoe

"Reg. U. S. Pat. Off."

WHAT GERMANY'S POSITION IS TODAY

Only Capitalistic Leaders Appear to Have Escaped Effects of the High Tax Rate and Depreciation of the Mark

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WIESBADEN, Germany.—During the past two years quite a number of articles have appeared in the press throughout the world dealing with conditions in Germany. It is safe to say that the great majority of these accounts emanate from people who have gone to that country as visitors and who, after their visits, have published various accounts of their impressions.

There is undoubtedly a certain advantage in the viewpoint of an outsider who visits a country and who gives a description of the first impression of his novel experience. But it may be said that there are many aspects and conditions in the life of a nation that might escape the notice of a visitor but would be very much in evidence to anyone residing within the borders of that country. And here it must be said that Germany today presents itself in a very different light to the average visitor than it does to the great majority of German citizens who have to live and work in their country.

The visitor arriving in Germany with a good supply of dollars, purchasing power or any other high-standing currency will find first-class hotel accommodation at prices considerably less than those prevailing in his own country. From the standpoint of his own currency he will find life in Germany cheap. Again the visitor will find plenty of amusement in the shape of concerts, theaters, excursions and other entertainments. Also, judging from the number of people that he will meet at these various places of amusement he might easily rush to the conclusion that Germany was a highly prosperous country. This is the general picture as it presents itself to the visitor.

Germany's Condition

But anyone who has resided in Germany for the past two years and who has been able to watch the trend of affairs is aware of the fact that Germany today is indeed a poor country compared with what she was before the war. The tremendous depreciation of the purchasing power of the mark has created conditions which on the one hand have enormously enriched a small and privileged section of the community, whereas on the other hand the great mass of the population has been impoverished. The condition of German industry, such as Hugo Stinnes, Mr. Thyssen, and a great number of other magnates, have not suffered in any way by the heavy depreciation of the mark, for their capital is mostly invested in industrial concerns, the value of which may still be reckoned in gold marks.

In fact, it may be safely said that any considerable improvement in the monetary value of the mark would adversely affect the interests of these German industrial magnates, for they are able to command labor at a cheaper rate today as compared to the wages they had to pay before the war. This cheap labor enables the present-day leaders of German industry to compete successfully in the markets of the world. A decided improvement in the value of the mark would certainly destroy this possibility unless it were accompanied with a respective cut in wages which again might bring about serious labor troubles.

Wage Earners' Hardships

It is true that a certain proportion of the working class in Germany is receiving wages which if translated into gold marks would almost measure up to the standard of pay they received before the war; but it can be safely said that a great number of workmen are only paid 50 to 75 per cent of the wages as compared with the pre-war standard. Therefore in plain English they are poorer and their standard of living is lower compared with what it was before the war.

The same remarks apply to an even greater extent to a very large percentage of the middle classes. The salaries of officials, teachers, business employees, in fact all professions more or less depending on fixed incomes have not been able to keep pace with the diminished value of the mark, and it is probably no exaggeration to say that most of these people are getting salaries today that only amount to 50 per cent of the gold mark payment they received before the war. Therefore, they too are considerably poorer and their standard of living has been much reduced.

Finally the value of all incomes derived from capital invested in German securities bearing a fixed rate of interest has been almost entirely obliterated, for here the income has remained stationary whereas the actual value of same has decreased in proportion to the decline of the mark. The result of this is that a considerable class of people who before the war could be considered wealthy have been reduced to a condition of poverty and can barely make both ends meet.

Capitalists' Immunity

The real fact is that, apart from the owners of large industrial enterprises and the big landed proprietors in the east of Prussia, every one in Germany is more or less poor today. In addition to this fact there is the enormous inflation in the method of collecting the taxes from the population.

On the one hand it is apparently impossible for the workingman, employee or small capitalist to escape the enormous burden of taxation, and in spite of their impoverishment they

contribute largely toward the national revenue. On the other hand, it is quite certain that although theoretically the lords of German industry and the big Prussian landowners would be subject to very severe taxation, yet in practice the full amount of these taxes is never collected and therefore this small privileged class does not bear its rightful share of their country's financial burden.

The explanation for this is simple. Germany today is in the hands of these great industrial magnates and any government in Berlin has to reckon with the power of these men. It is true that the present German Government is considering a scheme whereby it will be possible to extract a special tax from all industrial enterprises, in due recognition of the fact that it is German industry which is the main wealth-producing source of the country.

It will be interesting to see whether the government will be able to carry its scheme. But the present state of affairs is certainly very unjust, and it is only a docile, long-suffering population, lacking political experience and with a large amount of apathy, that has allowed this condition to prevail up to the present.

VARIOUS BEKAA PROJECTS OUTLINED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—The municipality of Zahlé recently held a meeting to which it had invited the notabilities of the Bekaa. The president of the municipality read a letter from the Governor-General of the Grand Lebanon, calling upon the inhabitants of the Bekaa to specify the projects which they wish to put into execution. French and native societies of contractors are, as a matter of fact, ready to execute every description of work. After a long discussion the meeting was unanimous in framing the following requirements:

1. The extension of the electric lighting system to Zahlé; the installation of a service of electric trains between Zahlé and the principal localities of the Bekaa.

2. The irrigation of the plain by means of flood-gates constructed in the waters of the Zilany, Nabeh-el-Faour, Chitawro, Gadir, and Yemouni rivers.

3. The purchase of agricultural machines of the latest design, and the construction of workshops for repairing these machines.

4. The dispatch of a group of mining engineers to make excavations in the mountains (the highest range of Lebanon) and Kenisaf, which contain rare metals.

5. The draining of the marshy districts of the Bekaa.

6. The multiplication of the means of transport between Zahlé and the various localities of the Bekaa.

7. The boring of the proposed tunnel at Hammam, in order to bring up an additional line of railway to Damascus, which will be less precipitous and more direct, reducing the time required for the journey and the consumption of coal by about one-half. This last project was under consideration before the war.

8. The purchase of agricultural machines of the latest design, and the construction of workshops for repairing these machines.

9. The dispatch of a group of mining engineers to make excavations in the mountains (the highest range of Lebanon) and Kenisaf, which contain rare metals.

10. The draining of the marshy districts of the Bekaa.

11. The multiplication of the means of transport between Zahlé and the various localities of the Bekaa.

12. The boring of the proposed tunnel at Hammam, in order to bring up an additional line of railway to Damascus, which will be less precipitous and more direct, reducing the time required for the journey and the consumption of coal by about one-half. This last project was under consideration before the war.

13. The purchase of agricultural machines of the latest design, and the construction of workshops for repairing these machines.

14. The dispatch of a group of mining engineers to make excavations in the mountains (the highest range of Lebanon) and Kenisaf, which contain rare metals.

15. The draining of the marshy districts of the Bekaa.

16. The multiplication of the means of transport between Zahlé and the various localities of the Bekaa.

17. The boring of the proposed tunnel at Hammam, in order to bring up an additional line of railway to Damascus, which will be less precipitous and more direct, reducing the time required for the journey and the consumption of coal by about one-half. This last project was under consideration before the war.

18. The purchase of agricultural machines of the latest design, and the construction of workshops for repairing these machines.

19. The dispatch of a group of mining engineers to make excavations in the mountains (the highest range of Lebanon) and Kenisaf, which contain rare metals.

20. The draining of the marshy districts of the Bekaa.

21. The multiplication of the means of transport between Zahlé and the various localities of the Bekaa.

22. The boring of the proposed tunnel at Hammam, in order to bring up an additional line of railway to Damascus, which will be less precipitous and more direct, reducing the time required for the journey and the consumption of coal by about one-half. This last project was under consideration before the war.

23. The purchase of agricultural machines of the latest design, and the construction of workshops for repairing these machines.

24. The dispatch of a group of mining engineers to make excavations in the mountains (the highest range of Lebanon) and Kenisaf, which contain rare metals.

MASONS IN VISIT TO HISTORIC TOWN

Dean Leigh Masters Lodge Entertained in Ludlow, Noted for Association With Early Poets

From special Masonic correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Royal Arch Freemasonry continues to make rapid progress under the English constitution, as is evinced by the fact that no fewer than 15 petitions for new chapters have just been granted by the Supreme Grand Chapter, showing an increase of 195 chapters within the past three years. Not only is there this marked increase in the number of chapters to be recorded, but it is possible to state that membership has greatly increased; the average chapter roll being twice or even three times what it was 10 or 20 years ago, a fact which may be regarded as a very satisfactory sign of the times.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of Cornwall, which has just held its annual meeting under the presidency of the provincial grand master, Lord St. Levan, reports an aggregate membership of 3,367. The report of the Cornwall Masonic Charity Association stated that 370 guineas were subscribed during the year, the highest sum yet recorded, and an increase of 769 guineas over the previous year. Six hundred guineas were voted toward the 1922 festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, at which Lord St. Levan will preside.

Miners' Patience Extolled

The provincial grand master referred to the great depression and distress existing in the country owing to the mines closing, and said the miners, out of work through no fault of their own, had borne their trials with exemplary patience, and had behaved as well as men could in such trying circumstances. He proposed that 100 guineas should be voted for the relief of mining distress in Cornwall, which was agreed to unanimously. Prior to the meeting of the provincial grand lodge a service was held in St. John's Church, Fensance, the address being given by Provincial Grand Chaplain H. H. Davies, who said their system did not claim to be a religion, and they must be on their guard against exalting it to the position of a religion. The great system of Freemasonry accentuated the humanitarianism in the world. Theirs was a great brotherhood with a great heart; conservative, but progressive; socialistic, but not iconoclastic; law-abiding and patriotic.

Another very interesting Masonic service has also been held in Cookham (Bucks) parish church, the first of its kind to take place there. Dr. A. W. Batchelor, the vicar, who is a past provincial grand chaplain, dealt with the rise and development of the craft, tracing it back to primitive society, which, he said, was quick to discover the indissoluble bond of brotherhood as a source of mutual protection and support.

Standing Time's Test

The Masonic order, he continued, has stood and is standing the test of time, and never in the course of its history has it ever been stronger or its power for good been more widespread than at the present hour. The secret of its success is not far to seek. Institutions which are based upon selfishness and self-seeking contain within themselves the seeds of their own dissolution. Such dissolution may be rapid, it may be slow, but it is as certain as immutable law. Freemasonry sets an example to the world of what brotherhood can do and be.

Durham brethren appear never to be weary in well doing. Not content with their recent magnificent effort on behalf of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, they have just held a festival in the grounds of South Dene Tower, Saltwell, Gateshead, on behalf of the Durham Masonic Charities, which was successful in every meaning of that term.

The members of the Dean Leigh Masters Lodge have just had a delightful excursion to the old Shropshire town of Ludlow, where they were entertained by the members of the local lodge of the Marches. Ludlow, it may be said, is one of those spots that combine many unique features—historically, architecturally, and nationally. Its medieval castle, with its many centuries of military and

political history, is a truly remarkable fortress, and in the days of its ancient magnificence must have been a very formidable bulwark. In its great hall was first performed Milton's "Mask of Comus," and later, it is believed, it was here that Butler wrote his "Hudibras" in a room over the gateway of the castle.

There still remain a few specimens of quaint and ancient architecture in the town worthy of note and inspection. The brethren inspected the corporation plate and paid a visit to the beautiful church of St. Lawrence, with its lofty tower, built in the reign of Edward IV, a conspicuous landmark over a wide area of country.

BRITISH DEBATE ON HOUSING ECONOMY

Failure of Relief Proposals to Materialize Is Defended on Ground of High Labor Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—What has been described as one of the most striking post-armistice debates recently occurred in the House of Commons, though it cannot be said to have inspired much hope among those who are enduring the inconveniences of the house shortage. The question which has so long been a source of grievance in this country was brought into public debate by the resignation of Dr. Addison, the former Minister of Health.

H. H. Asquith (Liberal), on the report of the vote for salaries and expenses of the Ministry of Health, rose to propose a reduction of £100 in order to draw attention to and review the government's policy on the vital question of housing. From beginning to end his speech was full of statistics relevant to the question at issue. The problem, he said, might be divided into two, one old and one comparatively new. The old problem was that of the slums, the new that of the shortage of houses owing to the condition prevailing during and since the war. Official estimates showed that no fewer than 180,000 occupied houses were really unfit for human habitation. The shortage was officially estimated at 500,000 houses.

Reduction of Program

The normal annual cost of providing for the scheme of housing subsidies was put down at £10,000,000. In February of the present year the number of houses to be provided was cut down to 300,000 and had now been reduced to 200,000, of which 176,000 were to be provided by local authorities, or in conjunction with local authorities, subject to a local rate of 1d. in the pound. The remaining 24,000 houses were to be provided by the subsidized private builder. The cost of the subsidy for this revised scheme, Mr. Asquith believed, was about £5,000,000. That was a capital expenditure—the recurring expenditure year by year until the loans are repaid will be £10,000,000; so that for the 200,000 houses, as compared with the 500,000 of the original scheme, the annual liability of the exchequer would be the same. That, remarked Dr. Asquith, was a very disappointing result.

"Why are we now," he said, "nearly three years after the conclusion of the war, condemned to confess that we can make no better provision for remedying the deplorable deficiency in regard to the housing of the people? In 1919 we sank £100,000,000, contributed by the British taxpayer, in Russia. During that year and the two succeeding years we sank another £100,000,000 in Mesopotamia and Palestine, and this year we passed an estimate for £27,000,000 for expenditure on these two countries. That

is the reason we are unable to make good the assurances given at the general election."

Labor Costs Detrimental

Mr. Clynes (Labor) seconded the motion, and in a speech full of restraint said that those who were in personal contact with the wage-earners, and had seen the sufferings they endured, could not approach this question without feelings of great indignation. It would not do, he reminded the Prime Minister, to say in words that the first duty of the government was to make Great Britain a country fit for heroes to live in, and then in deed to do the very opposite. "If you cannot build houses," he said, "you cannot build heroes."

Mr. Asquith, however, was anxious to see that no serious Labor difficulties arose as a result of the removal of the wages board. Were the question of Labor prices left entirely to individual negotiation between the farmer and his men, it was very possible that considerable differences would arise. When the prospect of the abolition of the wages board was first contemplated it was thought that farmers would endeavor to reduce their workers' wages considerably in order to recompense themselves for the low prices which they were shortly to receive for their produce.

Governmental Foresight

The government foresaw that the laborers would probably oppose such a step very strongly. Agricultural Labor was organized nearly as highly as that of other industries, and it was obvious that every possible step would have to be taken to promote peaceful negotiations between the parties concerned. The government was, therefore, anxious to establish local conciliatory councils, consisting of representatives of farmers and workers, to settle the rates of remuneration which should prevail in their districts. The government further considered the possibility of giving legal sanction to the decisions of these councils.

In some quarters, chiefly among the farming community, it was felt that the government merely abolished the wages boards in order to reestablish them in another form. In fact in many cases farmers accused the Ministry of withdrawing the benefits conferred upon them in the shape of guaranteed prices while maintaining a form of control by means of the proposed councils. Complete freedom was promised the farmer by the government and he therefore resented the

restriction.

Mr. Lloyd George, in replying, made jocular thrusts at Dr. Addison which drew protests from several members. The Prime Minister referred to Dr. Addison's statement that the housing estimates were cut down now because of the expenditure in Mesopotamia. "Why did he (Dr. Addison) not resign in February," he asked, "when Mesopotamia cost millions more?" No country in Europe or in the world had made so great sacrifices for housing as this country had made since the war, the Premier said.

Finally the motion to reduce the vote by £100 was lost, 67 voting for and 254 against.

RESUME OF BRITISH FARM WAGE CRISIS

Workers. It Was Felt From the First, Were Prepared to Resist Any Sudden Reduction in the Scale of Wages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAMWORTH, England.—The prospect of the repeal of the Agriculture Act of 1920 gave rise to many problems demanding the attention of farmers and the government, but the situation created with regard to the agricultural laborer's wages was the subject of the widest diversity of opinion.

The position was certainly a difficult one, but the conciliatory attitude adopted in most quarters by the various parties concerned gave promise of a most reasonable solution of the question. The Minister of Agriculture showed a determination to see justice done to the industry from all points of view. In introducing the repeal of the act, he emphasized the fact that the sole reason for the withdrawal of the guaranteed prices of corn was the economy of public funds. He further pointed out that the removal of the fixed prices for farmers' produce automatically entailed the cessation of the minimum wages laid down by the Agricultural Wages Board.

The government, however, was anxious to see that no serious Labor difficulties arose as a result of the removal of the wages board. Were the question of Labor prices left entirely to individual negotiation between the farmer and his men, it was very possible that considerable differences would arise. When the prospect of the abolition of the wages board was first contemplated it was thought that farmers would endeavor to reduce their workers' wages considerably in order to recompense themselves for the low prices which they were shortly to receive for their produce.

Governmental Foresight

The government foresaw that the laborers would probably oppose such a step very strongly. Agricultural Labor was organized nearly as highly as that of other industries, and it was obvious that every possible step would have to be taken to promote peaceful negotiations between the parties concerned. The government was, therefore, anxious to establish local conciliatory councils, consisting of representatives of farmers and workers, to settle the rates of remuneration which should prevail in their districts. The government further considered the possibility of giving legal sanction to the decisions of these councils.

In some quarters, chiefly among the farming community, it was felt that the government merely abolished the wages boards in order to reestablish them in another form. In fact in many cases farmers accused the Ministry of withdrawing the benefits conferred upon them in the shape of guaranteed prices while maintaining a form of control by means of the proposed councils. Complete freedom was promised the farmer by the government and he therefore resented the

restriction.

Mr. Lloyd George, in replying, made jocular thrusts at Dr. Addison which drew protests from several members. The Prime Minister referred to Dr. Addison's statement that the housing estimates were cut down now because of the expenditure in Mesopotamia. "Why did he (Dr. Addison) not resign in February," he asked, "when Mesopotamia cost millions more?" No country in Europe or in the world had made so great sacrifices for housing as this country had made since the war, the Premier said.

Finally the motion to reduce the vote by £100 was lost, 67 voting for and 254 against.

Governmental Foresight

The government foresaw that the laborers would probably oppose such a step very strongly. Agricultural Labor was organized nearly as highly as that of other industries, and it was obvious that every possible step would have to be taken to promote peaceful negotiations between the parties concerned. The government was, therefore, anxious to establish local conciliatory councils, consisting of representatives of farmers and workers, to settle the rates of remuneration which should prevail in their districts. The government further considered the possibility of giving legal sanction to the decisions of these councils.

In some quarters, chiefly among the farming community, it was felt that the government merely abolished the wages boards in order to reestablish them in another form. In fact in many cases farmers accused the Ministry of withdrawing the benefits conferred upon them in the shape of guaranteed prices while maintaining a form of control by means of the proposed councils. Complete freedom was promised the farmer by the government and he therefore resented the

restriction.

Mr. Lloyd George, in replying, made jocular thrusts at Dr. Addison which drew protests from several members. The Prime Minister referred to Dr. Addison's statement that the housing estimates were cut down now because of the expenditure in Mesopotamia. "Why did he (Dr. Addison) not resign in February," he asked, "when Mesopotamia cost millions more?" No country in Europe or in the world had made so great sacrifices for housing as this country had made since the war, the Premier said.

Finally the motion to reduce the vote by £100 was lost, 67 voting for and 254 against.

Governmental Foresight

The government foresaw that the laborers would probably oppose such a step very strongly. Agricultural Labor was organized nearly as highly as that of other industries, and it was obvious that every possible step would have to be taken to promote peaceful negotiations between the parties concerned. The government was, therefore, anxious to establish local conciliatory councils, consisting of representatives of farmers and workers, to settle the rates of remuneration which should prevail in their districts. The government further considered the possibility of giving legal sanction to the decisions of these councils.

In some quarters, chiefly among the farming community, it was felt that the government merely abolished the wages boards in order to reestablish them in another form. In fact in many cases farmers accused the Ministry of withdrawing the benefits conferred upon them in the shape of guaranteed prices while maintaining a form of control by means of the proposed councils. Complete freedom was promised the farmer by the government and he therefore resented the

restriction.

Mr. Lloyd George, in replying, made jocular thrusts at Dr. Addison which drew protests from several members. The Prime Minister referred to Dr. Addison's statement that the housing estimates were cut down now because of the expenditure in Mesopotamia. "Why did he (Dr. Addison) not resign in February," he asked, "when Mesopotamia cost millions more?" No country in Europe or in the world had made so great sacrifices for housing as this country had made since the war, the Premier said.

Finally the motion to reduce the vote by £100 was lost, 67 voting for and 254 against.

Governmental Foresight

The government foresaw that the laborers would probably oppose such a step very strongly. Agricultural Labor was organized nearly as highly as that of other industries, and it was obvious that every possible step would have to be taken to promote peaceful negotiations between the parties concerned. The government was, therefore, anxious to establish local conciliatory councils, consisting of representatives of farmers and workers, to settle the rates of remuneration which should prevail in their districts. The government further considered the possibility of giving legal sanction to the decisions of these councils.

In some quarters, chiefly among the farming community, it was felt that the government merely abolished the wages boards in order to reestablish them in another form. In fact in many cases farmers accused the Ministry of withdrawing the benefits conferred upon them in the shape of guaranteed prices while maintaining a form of control by means of the proposed councils. Complete freedom was promised the farmer by the government and he therefore resented the

restriction.

Mr. Lloyd George, in replying, made jocular thrusts at Dr. Addison which drew protests from several members. The Prime Minister referred to Dr. Addison's statement that the housing estimates were cut down now because of the expenditure in Mesopotamia. "Why did he (Dr. Addison) not resign in February," he asked, "when Mesopotamia cost millions more?" No country in Europe or in the world had made so great sacrifices for housing as this country had made since the war, the Premier said.

Finally the motion to reduce the vote by £100 was lost, 67 voting for and 254 against.

Governmental Foresight

The government foresaw that the laborers would probably oppose such a step very strongly. Agricultural Labor was organized nearly as highly as that of other industries, and it was obvious that every possible step would have to be taken to promote peaceful negotiations between the parties concerned. The government was, therefore, anxious to establish local conciliatory councils, consisting of representatives of farmers and workers, to settle the rates of remuneration which should prevail in their districts. The government further considered the possibility of giving legal sanction to the decisions of these councils.

In some quarters, chiefly among the farming community, it was felt that the government merely abolished the wages boards in order to reestablish them in another form. In fact in many cases farmers accused the Ministry of withdrawing the benefits conferred upon them in the shape of guaranteed prices while maintaining a form of control by means of the proposed councils. Complete freedom was promised the farmer by the government and he therefore resented the

restriction.

Mr. Lloyd George, in replying, made jocular thrusts at Dr. Addison which drew protests from several members. The Prime Minister referred to Dr. Addison's statement that the housing estimates were cut down now because of the expenditure in Mesopotamia. "Why did he (Dr. Addison) not resign in February," he asked, "when Mesopotamia cost millions more?" No country in Europe or in the world had made so great sacrifices for housing as this country had made since the war, the Premier said.

Finally the motion to reduce the vote by £100 was lost, 67 voting for and 254 against.

recent official attitude, which he regarded in the nature of a breach of faith.

British Farmer Practical

The British farmer is, by reason of his occupation, a practical man, and is inclined to approve or to condemn a system entirely upon the results obtained from its practice. During the recent crises he was exceedingly anxious that the wages question should be left entirely to himself and his laborer for settlement. Thus he regarded the newly proposed wage councils, whether entirely voluntary or given legal standing, as merely a continued hindrance to his freedom of operation. On the other hand, it has been evident ever since the question of the repeal of the act was first mooted that agricultural labor would be intolerant of any sudden attempt to reduce drastically the current wage.

Workers regarded with suspicion any steps which were likely to cause them to revert to pre-war conditions. Thus, while the farm worker was perfectly prepared to negotiate with the farmer in order to arrive at a reasonable decision, it was felt that should the demands of the latter be too sweeping, the worker would at once bring in the assistance of the Amalgamated Workers Union, now a very powerful organization, to cope with the matter. It was hoped that every means would be used to avoid any serious difference between that organization and the National Farmers Union.

Fortunately the situation provided every opportunity for a satisfactory compromise. The wages boards had never been wholly popular even with the laborer; much dissatisfaction had been caused by their operation which rendered illegal the employment of casual labor by the farmer below the minimum ratio, without special permission. For agricultural legislation to be a success, its clauses must not be too rigid; certainly over the wages question, more elasticity was required, and this, it was felt, should have been provided by the proposed conciliatory councils or other suitable form of arbitration convened to represent both the farmers and the workers' interests. Thus the government would have been allowed to retire from active participation in the controversy.

Governmental Foresight

The government foresaw that the laborers would probably oppose such a step very strongly. Agricultural Labor was organized nearly as highly as that of other industries, and it was obvious that every possible step would have to be taken to promote peaceful negotiations between the parties concerned. The government was, therefore, anxious to establish local conciliatory councils, consisting of representatives of farmers and workers, to settle the rates of remuneration which should prevail in their districts. The government further considered the possibility of giving legal sanction to the decisions of these councils.

In some quarters, chiefly among the farming community, it was felt that the government merely abolished the wages boards in order to reestablish them in another form. In fact in many cases farmers accused the Ministry of withdrawing the benefits conferred upon them in the shape of guaranteed prices while maintaining a form of control by means of the proposed councils. Complete freedom was promised the farmer by the government and he therefore resented the

restriction.

Mr. Lloyd George, in replying, made jocular thrusts at Dr. Addison which drew protests from several members. The Prime Minister referred to Dr. Addison's statement that the housing estimates were cut down now because of the expenditure in Mesopotamia. "Why did he (Dr. Addison) not resign in February," he asked, "when Mesopotamia cost millions more?" No country in Europe or in the world had made so great sacrifices for housing as this country had made since the war, the Premier said.

Finally the motion to reduce the vote by £100 was lost, 67 voting for and 254 against.

Governmental Foresight

The government foresaw that the laborers would probably oppose such a step very strongly. Agricultural Labor was organized nearly as highly as that of other industries, and it was obvious that every possible step would have to be taken to promote peaceful negotiations between the parties concerned. The government was, therefore, anxious to establish local conciliatory councils, consisting of representatives of farmers and workers, to settle the rates of remuneration which should prevail in their districts. The government further considered the possibility of giving legal sanction to the decisions of these councils.

In some quarters, chiefly among the farming community, it was felt that the government merely abolished the wages boards in order to reestablish them in another form. In fact in many cases farmers accused the Ministry of withdrawing the benefits conferred upon them in the shape of guaranteed prices while maintaining a form of control by means of the proposed councils. Complete freedom was promised the farmer by the government and he therefore resented the

restriction.

Mr. Lloyd George, in replying, made jocular thrusts at Dr. Addison which drew protests from several members. The Prime Minister referred to Dr. Addison's statement that the housing estimates were cut down now because of the expenditure in Mesopotamia. "Why did he (Dr. Addison) not resign in February," he asked, "when Mesopotamia cost millions more?" No country in Europe or in the world had made so great sacrifices for housing as this country had made since the war, the Premier said.

Finally the motion to reduce the vote by £100 was lost, 67 voting for and 254 against.

Governmental Foresight

The government foresaw that the laborers would probably oppose such a step very strongly. Agricultural Labor was organized nearly as highly as that of other industries, and it was obvious that every possible step would have to be taken to promote peaceful negotiations between the parties concerned. The government was, therefore, anxious to establish local conciliatory councils, consisting of representatives of farmers and workers, to settle the rates of remuneration which should prevail in their districts. The government further considered the possibility of giving legal sanction to the decisions of these councils.

In some quarters, chiefly among the farming community, it was felt that the government merely abolished the wages boards in order to reestablish them in another form. In fact in many cases farmers accused the Ministry of withdrawing the benefits conferred upon them in the shape of guaranteed prices while maintaining a form of control by means of the proposed councils. Complete freedom was promised the farmer by the government and he therefore resented the

LIGHT THROWN ON MELILLA SITUATION

Position of Spanish Troops in Affected Section of Zone in Morocco Is Reported to Be Steadily Improving

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—The situation in the Melilla section of the Spanish zone in Morocco may be had, following upon the recent disastrous check when the positions at Iguriben and Anual collapsed and the Spanish forces were flung into a chaotic retreat, but it is not by any means so bad as some of those who do not regard the Spanish occupation of any part of Morocco with satisfaction represent it to be, and instead of going from bad to worse, as was prophesied, it is beyond doubt steadily improving. It may be said with some confidence that, despite the capacity of Morocco and its rebels for surprises, the worst has probably been passed. Melilla is comparatively safe; the apprehensions that were naturally held regarding it on the morrow of the Iguriben and Anual affair have passed. The fear of a general rising has now also much diminished, and the greater fear that the operations in the western section against Raisuli, which gave such promise of quick and excellent results, would to a large extent collapse as the result of this Melilla affair, are also lessened to the point almost of disappearance. The positions in the western section are still held strongly, there are no indications for the present of any considerable reinforcement of the rebel strength, though it would not be surprising in any case if that occurred, and Raisuli is by no means "free," as some of the aforesaid unfriendly critics at once proclaimed him to be. His position is apparently as precarious as it ever was, and he will still fail to the Spanish progress in due season.

The news that has been sent abroad from Tangier through a source that is at the same time strongly pro-French and strongly anti-Spanish, and which is well known for its systematic bias, has been extraordinary in its misrepresentation of the recent Spanish troubles, unhappy and unfortunate as they have been. The worst has been made of what has happened, to the point of enormous exaggeration, and the possibilities of the future have been regarded from an impossibly pessimistic standpoint. Spain has been taught a lesson by this reverse, and it is a lesson so big and so valuable that a far greater price might have had to be paid for it. As it is, it will be quickly acted upon, and more men, more money, and material, and more efficiency and determination being imparted to the Moroccan effort in the future the sure result must be a quickening up of the pacification of the zone.

Tangier News Exaggerated

All the signs are that way now, and the spirit being displayed by the people in the capital and the provinces is even a little surprising in its patriotism having regard to the common understanding that the Moroccan enterprise is not very popular with the people. The Tangier news as telegraphed abroad has stated that the Moorish "rising is complete," and other accounts have told of a "general rising in Morocco" and so forth. It has been suggested that there are 15,000 Spanish troops unaccounted for, wandering in the mountains and probably done for.

How absurd in their misrepresentation and exaggeration are all these statements and suggestions, all who have followed the true reports of the Spanish operations well understand. There has been no general Moorish rising at all, such term including, of course, the western and more important section where Raisuli is, and even the rising in the eastern or Melilla section is by no means complete or general, since several most influential tribes have remained loyal, these including the most important Beni Sihar (tribesmen), with the result that apprehensions concerning the security of the district round the town have largely been dispelled. The faithfulness of some tribes in face of the enormous temptation to be otherwise, the greatest possible, is a fact of the utmost significance and one which may have considerable influence in the zone.

From the western end comes the news at present that, instead of the Raisuli forces being augmented, he has suffered some defections of late as the result of a belief that he has seized some of his followers that he has been privately negotiating with Spain for his surrender. To those followers this is a "holy" and a patriotic war, for which they offer to sacrifice all, and the possibility of its being arranged in this way would indeed come as a shock to the rebels. Incidentally it might be said that there is no surrender of Raisuli except upon purely Spanish terms, and upon that his followers may be reassured. Of course the old chieftain has naturally been considering the possibilities of being lightly let off personally, and it is even likely that he may have communicated, or attempted to communicate with the Spaniards upon this matter. So far it is untrue that, as the Tangier reports have had it, "Raisuli gains his liberty," and "Raisuli is free." To this it has to be added that the government continues to issue candid statements about what is happening, and further revelations indicate clearly that in no way has the situation been extenuated but, if anything, the opposite. This has contributed well to the public feeling.

At the same time in view of fantastic statements that have been printed in some of the less responsible Madrid

newspapers the government has determined to exercise an "absolute censorship on all news published concerning Morocco and to limit it to the official communications. There has been some murmuring against this edict, but it has generally been accepted as necessary.

Spanish Troops on Defensive

One of the most important official announcements made since the first news of the disaster was a long one issued by the War Minister, the Viscount de Eza, in which it was stated that according to the latest information received from the Spanish High Commissioner in Morocco the previous night had passed off without any renewal of trouble. The positions still occupied by the Spanish forces had been fortified, but the detachments at Sidi Dris, near to the Mediterranean and between Melilla and Alhucemas, were in a very critical position as the enemy attacks were becoming more and more violent. An effort had been made to evacuate the position by sea under the protection of a cruiser, but the rebel firing was so heavy and was causing so many losses that the embarkation had to be stopped. The Spanish forces therefore remained in the position and were doing their utmost to defend it. The War Minister went on to say that he must not conceal the fact that the town and camp of Melilla no longer had any communication with the outlying positions and that the rising of the tribes in these parts was general. It could not be said how many of the columns would return, and no news had been received of those which were commanded by Generals Sanjurjo and Navarro, but gun fire had been heard at certain points which led to the belief that there were Spanish troops there and that they were defending themselves. At Nador and Zelouan the Spanish troops had destroyed all the material of the aviation parks in order to avoid the risk of its falling into the hands of the enemy. These places being at the base and on the eastern side of the peninsula on which Melilla stands, and on the eastern side of the River Kert, which is one of the most important military and geographical positions in this section, are not in the part that the rebels have dominated.

Prospects Improve

From this condition the situation and prospects of Melilla rapidly improved, and later the War Minister issued a further statement to the effect that the whole of the Melilla line had now been fortified in such a way as to remove any danger of a successful attack. A few isolated Spanish groups were still on the defensive, but General Berenguer, who had gone to Melilla in person and who was doing his utmost with success to restore the Spanish position, believed that he would soon have the necessary means for carrying assistance to them. Other groups were being assisted by tribes who had remained loyal. The general had notified that he had absolved the troops at Sidi Dris from the obligation of making any resistance, as it was impossible for the present to send any reinforcements to them. There had been an advance from Melilla and certain positions had been retaken. Later news was to the effect that the position of Sidi Dris had been duly evacuated. This was done with the assistance of several warships. There was heavy firing from the rebels while the embarkation was taking place, and the losses in consequence were considerable, but the crews of the warships and the officers and men being taken off displayed splendid coolness and courage. Three officers and a large number of men succeeded in reaching the Princess de Asturias, and the rest of the same garrison boarded two torpedo boats.

Want of news from General Navarro for a time caused some anxiety. The troops that have reached Melilla as reinforcements from Ceuta include the Foreign Legion. There are also six battalions from Spain with artillery, and it is reported that they have already been in action. The High Commissioner, General Berenguer, after arriving at Melilla, has reported to the War Minister that in accordance with instructions he has occupied various positions which are of great military and political importance. He adds that the situation is improving, that nothing untoward has occurred at various advanced positions, and that certain tribes from outlying districts who had come to the assistance of the rebels in the last few days had returned to their homes. Colonel Riquelme had given good reports of the attitude of the tribes at the advanced posts. The general said there was complete tranquillity at Melilla and that Zelouan and Nador were holding out.

PROFESSOR TO VISIT JAPAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
STANFORD UNIVERSITY, California.—Dr. Payson J. Treat, professor of Far Eastern history at Stanford University, sailed for Japan and China at the end of August, to deliver a series of lectures in leading universities of the Orient. At the invitation of four of the largest Japanese universities he will deliver a series of 12 lectures on American-Japanese relations, from the opening of Japanese ports by Commodore Perry, more than half a century ago, down to the present time.

ITALY'S FINANCIAL POSITION IMPROVING

Mr. Giolitti's Law Increasing the Price of Bread and Increase of Taxation Are Main Factors in Reducing the Deficit

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The new Italian Cabinet, having obtained an unusually large majority of 144 upon its general policy and one of 131 upon its financial proposals, has prorogued Parliament and is, therefore, safe for the next two months. Mr. De Nava, the Minister of the Treasury, in his exposure of the financial situation, pointed out that the financial year ending with June, 1921, showed a deficit of somewhat over 10,000,000,000 lire, and that the current financial year, ending with June, 1922, would probably show a deficit of rather more than 4,000,000,000. These two results indicate, however, a total deficit of some 10,000,000,000 lire less than was expected by the late Minister of the Treasury, Mr. Meda, a year ago.

This improvement has been due to Mr. Giolitti's law increasing the price of bread and to the increase of taxation, imposed by the late ministry. But it is probable that the deficit for the current year may be nearer 5,000,000,000 lire than 4,000,000,000 lire in consequence of the new expenditure involved in the present Cabinet's program of public works for the relief of unemployment, and in view of the recent rise in the exchange with foreign countries.

Mr. Luzzatti, who has been many times Minister of the Treasury and is Italy's first financial authority, writes, therefore, that "the era of debts is not closed, nor nearly closed," and that they will take the form of Treasury bonds for short periods. He advises the conversion of the floating debt into consolidated securities, but admits the impossibility of this operation until the public credit has been completely restored. An elementary condition of this restoration is the cessation of civil war between the rival gangs of "Fascist" and Communist, which produces a very bad impression abroad and paralyzes industry at home.

Condition of Exchange

Another Senator of experience in economics, Mr. Maggiorino Ferraris, lays stress upon the harm done to Italy by the present condition of the exchange, instancing the greatly increased price which Italy has had to pay for American corn since the recent rise in the value of the dollar as compared with the Italian lira. He calculates that during the last two months this rise in the exchange has involved every Italian family in an extra daily expense of about 2 lire. Foreigners living in Italy can scarcely wonder, then, if the high exchange renders them unpopular with the unthinking people.

It is not pleasant for an Italian to know that the Anglo-Saxon gains heavily on every pound or dollar which he exchanges, just as, in a less degree, the British tourist in Switzerland feels hurt at the fact that the pound is worth there considerably less than par. Doubtless the foreign resident is not to blame, nor does he really gain nearly as much as he appears to do because in some cases "patriotic" tradesmen, to quote an Italian writer, make him pay more than the natives of the country. Still, the wise foreigner would prefer no exchange and the old prices before the war, while it is becoming more and more difficult for Italian merchants to buy British, French, or American goods at the present ruinous rate of exchange. Thus trade with the Allies is handicapped.

The National Debt

Meanwhile, as was inevitable the national debt has increased by leaps and bounds. Between the end of last October and the end of June it rose from 98,000,000,000 lire to well over 108,000,000,000 lire. It is improbable that the Allies will take a sponge and wipe off the war debts, which Italy owes them. Such an act would scarcely be popular with the overtaxed citizens of those respective countries for whom the various Chancellor of the exchequer are trustees. What is admirable in an ordinary individual, who can do what he likes with his own, becomes reprehensible in a trustee, who cannot be generous at the expense of his ward.

Consequently, the Italian debt must be reduced by a sinking fund, raised by either economy or higher taxation, or both. Mr. Giolitti set a courageous example of both these methods, and more remains to be done by his successors. The numbers of the bureaucracy are admittedly beyond the requirements of the public service, and indeed are an actual hindrance to it. The state railways would produce more, if fewer free, or largely reduced, tickets were granted—a system, in itself undemocratic and detrimental to the poorest class.

On the other hand, the supertax on Sunday traveling has produced

28,000,000 lire. It may be remarked that, in the case of the municipal tram, the largely increased fares have caused no diminution in the number of the passengers, nor is there any less desire to travel since the railway tariff was augmented. What the taxpayer usually dislikes in Italy is rather the uncertainty than the amount of the taxes. Of this any resident could furnish examples from his own experience. One may suffice. A certain foreign society owned a house in Italy, and was informed that it might anticipate a tax of about 5000 lire upon it. That sum was accordingly set aside and duly paid; when suddenly in there came an unexpected demand for another 2000 lire as supertax, with a fine of 94 lire for not having paid this beforehand!

How Taxes Are Collected

To appeal against such demands is lengthy and tedious, all the more so, because in some Italian cities, Rome for example, the taxes are payable to a company—the Mion firm—while the appeals have to be made to the municipality, or in some cases, to the Prefect. Most people, under the circumstances, prefer to pay whatever is asked, rather than have the trouble and expense of appealing.

In Rome the municipality sends out its tax notices not in envelopes but on loose fly-sheets; and, if the addressee be away for his holiday, he may never receive them, but upon his return will find that he has to pay a tax, of which he has had no notification that has reached him, plus perhaps a fine of so much a day for having been behindhand in his payment! And, in the case of the modern tax upon salaries earned in the country, the so-called "esenzione a rinviato," the person taxed is assessed without ever being asked how much he earns. His earnings are assumed to be so much, and in two cases known personally to the present writer, a foreigner earning a considerably lower salary was thus arbitrarily assessed at about twice the amount at which the stipend of a more highly remunerated colleague was officially estimated.

These examples show that the methods of taxation require reform. The taxes would then probably yield more, and there are rich profiteers who could well afford to pay it.

Outlook for the Future

The Italian people are so industrious that the outlook, as the Minister said, is hopeful. Electric railways have more and more compensated for the lack of coal; tracts of land, notably in the mountainous Abruzzi, have been reclaimed for cultivation; the Roman Campagna today is very different from what it is described to be in the antiquated descriptions of "Baedeker" and "Hare"; in few countries has engineering made such progress, sometimes at the expense of poetry. Pacification at home is what is now essential. For a long time the Adriatic question prevented the country from settling down; but now, as was stated in the late debate in the Senate, the nation has loyally accepted the treaty of Rapallo. There remains to be signed a treaty even more important—between the "Fascist" and their foes.

Much, too, is hoped for from the attraction of American capital to Italy; especially as Great Britain apparently prefers to invest her savings in her own colonies. Here, again, if foreign business is to be retained, Italy must simplify her banking arrangements, popularize the check system and remove unnecessary formalities, due to a lack of confidence. The medieval Lombards invented the practice of banking; their descendants should imitate the methods of modern Lombard Street.

Then, again, more might be done to increase the tourist traffic—before the war a rich source of revenue. There are places in Italy—Rivisondoli for example, at an altitude of 4500 feet—admirably suited for competition with the Swiss winter sports; there are summer resorts like Abetone, where foreigners would find a fine climate. Better train services, greater security for the transport of luggage, and the abolition of the Italian visa upon passports, just as the British visa has been abolished for France and the French for Great Britain, would all help. Italy has powerful competitors in this line nowadays—Switzerland, Egypt, India and the West Indies. And it will be well to remember that not all tourists want luxurious hotels, and that, on the other hand, everyone is not an archeologist or an artist.

HOME OUTFITS



An Invitation:

If you have never before visited our store, there awaits a worth-while opportunity to judge our merchandise, always offered at prices consistent with the grades of furniture we carry. The entire home furnished complete from our varied stocks.

Extended payments if desired.

Spiegel's

HOUSE FURNISHING CO.
115 SOUTH WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO
SOUTH SIDE STORE
44th and Fort-St. Ave.
SOUTH CHICAGO STORE
8128 Commercial Ave.
NORTHWEST SIDE STORE
3023 Milwaukee Ave.

SOUTH AMERICAN NATIONS' PROGRESS

Belgian Embassy Believes Future Holds Much in Store for Them in the Way of Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Belgium.—The Société des Ingénieurs et Industriels de Belgique recently listened to a highly interesting and documentary discussion on the commercial possibilities of the different countries of the southern Americas given by Mr. Rouma, who will shortly return to those countries instructed with an important commercial mission by the Belgian Government. The lecturer is generally considered to be entitled to speak with authority on matters appertaining to South America, in view of the fact that he has spent a number of years there, where he showed great activity.

Of the southern American nations, the most surprising, Mr. Rouma said, was surely the Argentine Republic, in which it was difficult to know which to admire the more, its prodigious material riches or its intellectual genius, which has been formed in that metropolis of nearly 2,000,000 inhabitants, Buenos Aires. It was in 1860, he pointed out, that the first line of railway was laid in the Argentine Republic. It had a total length of 40 kilometers.

Thirty years later, the length of the whole net of railways reached 10,000 kilometers. This enormous development of the railway, Mr. Rouma considered, was the sure forerunner of positive wealth and it explained to a great extent how the Republic of Argentina, which had only 9,000,000 inhabitants, exported goods to the value of 8,000,000,000 francs and imported to the value of nearly 5,000,000,000 francs in 1918. Belgian exports in 1919 did not exceed 3,000,000,000 francs.

Mr. Rouma pointed out that Brazil, that gigantic country, with an area sufficient of itself alone to cover nine-tenths of the United States, possessed the finest forests in the world with such wealth of variety of rare and precious kinds that could not be equaled in any other part of the world. Brazil produced four-fifths of the coffee consumed in the world and its

cotton production was equal to one-third of that of the United States. The possibilities of the extension of culture were, he said, simply immense. On the other hand, experts had given it as their opinion that there did not exist any other country on the face of the globe possessing such tremendous reserves of iron ore, which for the state of Minas Geraes alone were estimated at 3,000,000,000 tons. Coal, too, was to be found in abundance in Brazil, and notwithstanding the great difficulties of transport and manual labor the annual production had already reached 300,000 tons. The total value of Brazil's exports for 1919 amounted to 6,500,000,000 francs and that of the imports for the same period 3,900,000,000 francs.

Speaking of Mexico, Mr. Rouma showed that this country already produced one-third of all the silver metal of the world; its output of petroleum had increased from one to 40 tons in the short period of 10 years; it was at present one-third of that of the United States, and according to specialists it appeared evident that in a few years time the Mexican production of petroleum would be the greater. The country of Mexico, with 17,000,000 inhabitants, was reviving after 20 years of agitation. Its imports exceeded 1,000,000,000 francs and its exports 2,000,000,000 francs, and there was no doubt, the lecturer considered, that in the course of the next four or five years they would be doubled or even trebled.

Altogether, Mr. Rouma pointed out, the southern Americas bought 15,000,000,000 francs' worth of goods annually from the United States and Europe, and exported to the value of 25,000,000,000 francs. During the past 50 years there had been witnessed the extraordinary flourishing of the power of the United States, but the years to come, the lecturer considered, would see the prosperity of the southern Americas equaling and perhaps surpassing in power that of North America.

NEW MUNSON LINER ARRIVES

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

NEW YORK, New York.—The new Munson liner American Legion, with 85 per cent of the crew mustered from American Legion ranks, arrived here from Rio de Janeiro yesterday, making the trip in 12 days and 12 hours, 10 hours less than the previous record.

POLAND AFFECTED BY RISE IN PRICES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Poland.—The new era of high prices is causing fresh disturbances and a series of strikes in different branches of trade and industry. In the Posen district disturbances on economic grounds have taken place and the police were obliged to interfere. A strike has also broken out among the employees in the timber trade in Warsaw, and other workers in various branches are likely to follow suit. The only saving element seems to be the excellent harvest which prevails in the greater part of Poland and the hope that the bread supply will suffice to a large extent for the country without having to depend, as was the case last year, upon foreign import, which, owing to the low condition of the Polish exchange, was such a ruinous burden.

The energetic speech of Mr. Stęcki, the Minister of Finance, has produced a slight improvement in the foreign exchange currency, which, however, still continues to fluctuate in a most destructive manner. Speculators, it is true, alarmed by the attitude of the government, began to throw the foreign values they had bought up on the market, which produced at once a violent fall, but they quickly recomposed themselves and the Polish mark has again a downward tendency. While the cost of living has increased and the threat of strikes in different branches continues, nevertheless it is noted with satisfaction that there is an increasing tendency of industrial, commercial and financial circles in the United States of America to form closer business connections with Poland. The Merchants Association of New York has applied to the American Polish Commercial Industrial Board in Warsaw with a proposal of mutual work in forming an economic rapprochement between the two countries, offering for this aim their whole technical apparatus, their influence and their connections in the American industrial world for disposition. This proposal is encouraging as a symbol of a change in the opinion of American financial circles about Poland, as up till now their attitude toward this country was reserved.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co

CHICAGO



Suits, Coats and Frocks, Newer Modes As All-Inclusive in Variety of Style as in Pricing

Even the simplest modes here are not commonplace. This comes of a rare selective skill combined with a recognition of the importance of detail and quality in achieving distinction. And from assortments so complete satisfactory selection is certain.

Cloth or Silk Frocks
From \$50 to \$185

In the cloth frocks, so in vogue between seasons, is every favored feature—the long Russian blouse, bandings of fur cloth, colorful embroidery, metal girdles. In crepe frocks one notes cabochon beading, cire braiding and monkey fur.

Suits, Many with Fur,
From \$65 to \$210

Coats in the newer lengths—straight or flaring—embroidered, stitched or beaded. A group at \$125 includes suits trimmed with genuine beaver and squirrel. One, for women, features the new godet pleats flaring smartly at the sides.

New Fall Coats, with the Furs Most in Vogue, \$65 to \$265

Rich fabrics and fur trimmings give them the note of elegance of this fall's coat fashions. Stitching is used in new ways—panels achieve slendering lines. At \$125 are coats with beaver, squirrel, mink and caracul used as collars and cuffs.

Sketched at left, Canton crepe frock for women and misses, in black with gray, with steel beads, \$150.

Sketched at right, a suit of velvetyne for misses, with a collar of nutria and new wooden beading, \$185.

The coat sketched at the center is in sizes for both women and misses. Of Marvella cloth, collar of kolinsky-dyed squirrel and hand-embroidered, \$225.

Fourth Floor, North and South.

CHICAGO

Walk-Over Shoe Stores

Men's and Women's Walk-Over Shoes

105 S. STATE STREET

Men's Shoes Exclusively

HAMILTON CLUB BLDG. 14 S. DEARBORN ST.

Women's Shoes Exclusively

4700 SHERIDAN ROAD

AUSTRALIA AND ITS VAST CROWN LANDS

"A Million Farmers on a Million Farms" Is Proposal Which Former New South Wales Premier Presents to the People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

STONEY, New South Wales.—"A million farmers on a million farms" is the new slogan which Sir Joseph Carruthers presented to the people of Australia in the course of an address to the Nationalist Club in Sydney. As a former Premier of this state, and a careful student of land settlement problems, he speaks with authority, and representative men have applauded his clear sight and patriotism. Sir Joseph proposes that Australia should join with Britain in spending an initial sum of £30,000,000 in the development by roads, railways and water conservation of the 1,740,000,000 acres of crown land in Australia, thus opening the Continent to extensive rural settlement, decreasing the burden of the huge war debt, establishing the safety of Australia and strengthening the Empire. Instead of spending £2,000,000 a week on her workless and building battleships to protect Australia from a Pacific menace, Britain would be enabled to place her unemployed on the rich unoccupied lands of Australia and help to make that Continent self-dependent.

Have Faith and Vision

"Have faith and vision" is Sir Joseph's appeal to his countrymen. "Have determination and grit, and Australia will become a bulwark of Empire instead of remaining an outpost. Let us have the vision. Let us use our imagination. Setting a great national purpose before ourselves, let us accomplish it as quickly as possible."

The national task before the Commonwealth is defined as the colonization of a whole continent, not merely the fringe along the seaboard. A thousand million acres, with scarcely a white man upon them, are "just as capable of supporting a population as Port Jackson, Botany Bay or Hobson's Bay when first discovered." If America can maintain 12,000,000 people in agriculture, of whom probably one-half are owners, and can do this on an average of one person to every 70 acres of cultivated and grass land, is it not a fair thing to suppose that Australia may at least aim at securing a million farm owners?

Under the Carruthers scheme roads and railways would open up millions of acres of good soil; the rivers, rainfall, and artesian waters would all be conserved and used for the benefit of the arid lands, the grain lands, and the greater. The land would be handed over to a joint-British-Australian authority empowered to carry out the details of his huge settlement scheme. The necessary works would be undertaken, probably training farms established for the instruction of immigrants, and the stream of new arrivals regulated in line with the opportunity.

Appeal to Motherland

"I recommend that we go to the motherland and frankly tell her that this task is a bit beyond our strength, but that it must be done or we remain in peril from dangers that are manifold. Is it not a fair thing to ask? We want no gift. We offer security and a share in the work, and we can probably pay half of the money. Let us not stand afraid of our own proposals, and submit them in a business-like and a statesmanlike way. Surely we have faith in Australia and can plead our case from the standpoint of common interests. Our gain will be population, production, and security in defense. The Empire will be all the richer by our gain, and will be all the safer, with more grateful people to stand by the Empire in its joys and its perils."

Realizing the magnitude of Australia's problems, including the aggregate indebtedness of £300,000,000, and the fact that less than 1 per cent of the total acreage of available land is under cultivation, the veteran statesman declared: "I feel that I must try to create a force of public opinion that will insist on a great national policy to uplift Australia. The remedy for all our labor troubles, our unrest, is greater population, so as to create greater minds, a better outlook, and a broader vision. This thing has to be done; it must not be a nine days' wonder and it will be done if you all set to work. If those in authority would take you into their confidence you would realize how near you were to the accomplishment of this scheme; you would realize that the mother country was willing to come to terms with you upon it. What is wanted is clear guidance, wise statesmanship, and some one with a broad practical mind to lead you."

Some of the Obstacles

Dealing with the obstacles across the path of accomplishment, Sir Joseph Carruthers pointed out the falsity of the belief that Australia's rich soil was more a fringe than a continent. He pointed out as illustrations that along the Murrumbidgee, the Murray, and the Darling rivers were millions of acres of fine soil equal to that of the Ganges and the Nile, where the densest agricultural population of the world is maintained. Opposite to this land, in Victoria, was Mildura, where orchard land was bringing £400 an acre improved. Yet 30 years ago it was not worth 10s. an acre and was regarded as worthless. At Yassoo there were 25,000 settlers where 15 years before there were not 350. Leaving the rich river country of New South Wales and Victoria, one found available magnificent areas

in Queensland, the almost untouched spaces of Western Australia; the well-watered areas on the rivers which ran through tropical Australia; and many other places. By storing or diverting the water available in the wet seasons and the artesian supply, immense tracts of good soil could be colonized for agriculture and grazing, in areas ranging from the 20-acre orchard to the 50,000-acre holding of the pastoralist. Even the areas already settled would double their production and lower their cost of working if improved methods were adopted, a better education given in rural work, an improved system of financing introduced, and cooperative efforts systematically organized.

The objection raised that nearly 100,000,000 acres of alienated lands

ANCIENT AMERICAN SKYSCRAPERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

We called it our Painted-Desert Pilgrimage, the trip through the beaming rocks and sands of northern Arizona to the recently discovered ruins of Cañon de Chelly and Cañon del Muerto—ruins which made our previous acquaintance with southwest cliff dwellings seem very meager by comparison. The immensity and number of the structures and the wildness and isolation of the place left the visitor with a strange sense of awe. Not many tourists make their way

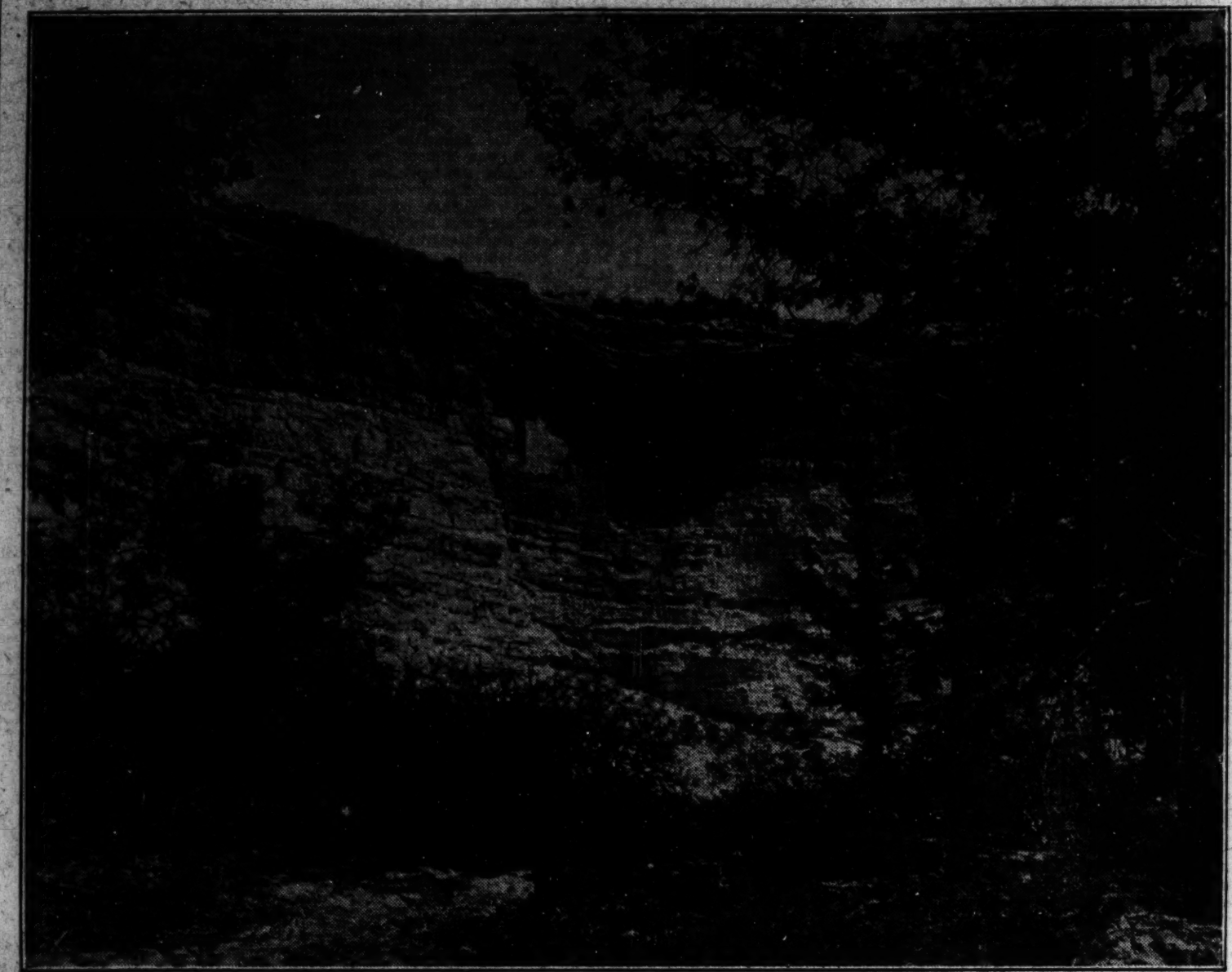
to a mere fragment of what the original must have been.

A mile beyond the White House we plunged into the narrow, polished gorge of Cañon del Muerto. Here the cliff walls rose 1000 feet above us, and at some points less than 300 feet apart. Vast silence brooded about us. The winds flicked at the ancient rocks, and more ruins, most of them inaccessible, met us at every turn.

It was like peering back through the ages, this entering a deserted world of an unknown people. Yet the turquoise blue of the Arizona sky beamed up beyond the loftiest towers. The sheers of white clouds wandered slowly remote and spread feeling blue shadows across our way. Our saddles creaked companionably and our ponies

were. Here again, as in all of the groups, were the convenient post holes peeping from the exposed surface and commanding every approach. Buildings ramify out from the main tower and contain about 30 rooms.

Though these ruins have come to the attention of archeologists only in recent years, Coronado left a record of his visit to them in 1540. From what he says they must have been in about the same condition then as they are today. Perhaps a stirring story of their past lies in the hieroglyphics of the red cañon walls. We wondered as we stood helpless before them. Doubtless there were mighty chiefs among them whose prowess moved artists to record their deeds of valor. But nobody can read the records. We



Montezuma Castle near Prescott, Arizona

Montezuma Castle near Prescott, Arizona

were under lease was not regarded as an insuperable obstacle because very large areas were falling in yearly and, moreover, there were 550,000,000 acres of land absolutely unoccupied under lease, license, or other tenancy. The proposal would not interfere with the autonomy and sovereign rights of the states. It was merely a great national scheme for the development of the Commonwealth and the states would be particularly benefited by the reproductive works and the influx of settlers. Moreover, the scheme would expressly provide against injudicious settlement which would take the bread out of the mouths of the workers and their families already in Australia.

Private Railways Praised

Discussing the question of the railways needed to develop Australia, Sir Joseph Carruthers made reference to the land grant system but did not attach it to his scheme. He said that there were 18,000 miles of railway in Australia today which cost £218,000,000 to construct and equip. If another 18,000 miles of railway could be placed through Australia at a cost of £250,000,000 it would represent only an average of 4s. per acre on the 1,750,000,000 acres of crown lands. He ventured to say that if it were advertised to the world that Australia would grant a concession of one-fifth of that area for the construction of 18,000 miles of new railways to open up the interior, the much abused capitalists of the world—probably of America—would not be long in answering with offers.

"America is an example of what can be done in developing and populating vast areas. There the task of railway construction has been left to private enterprise; and it stands out in startling force that wherever there has been land to settle, one or more private companies have fought to get in first with the railway. Here in Australia we have insisted on state or government railway ownership. We have got what we insisted on. We have also got four-fifths of the land of Australia idle and unpeopled, because we have no railroads to carry people or produce to that land." Sir Joseph then added his injunction that Australia appeals to the motherland to become a partner.

RATE CONFERENCE ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—In a letter to Channing Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, David I. Walsh, Senator from Massachusetts, describes the condition of New England railroads as near an "economic breakdown" and suggests that a conference of government be called to consider remedies. Such a conference was held in the late winter on the subject of rate increases to aid the roads, and special committees in each state held extensive hearings on the subject and arrived at the conclusion that no such rate increase was advisable or vitally necessary.

to these ancient skyscrapers hanging upon the lofty cañon walls. There's a reason. A number of reasons, in fact, as anyone who has made the journey on a wiry, sure-footed cow pony will agree. But the game is worth the candle—if you care about ruins.

North of Holbrook, Arizona, more than 100 miles, lie the cañons containing the ancient monuments. But there are a good many all but impassable roads on the way there. All but! In the lexicon of your nonchalant cause there is no such word as impassable. Thanks to his wary climbing, his poised descents, his admirable endurance, you reach the famous, White House, the Mummy Cave, the Antelope Ruin. You feel rather well-acquainted with your horse by the time he lands you at Mummy Cave. It seems that you must owe him a vast amount of sugar lumps or carrots or apples, whatever he likes best in the way of tips. And you are unable to pay them.

Previous acquaintance with his kind will have taught you that he knows much more about cañon trails than you do. On the level desert road he may assume a manner of drowsy boredom. It may be necessary to remind him that he has a rider aboard and must not wander about pretending to be deaf-blind. But on the beetling cliff paths your beast shows his mettle. He clambors over the rocks like a goat, peers calmly down a precipice or presses expertly through a narrow mountain pass, his scraggy mane white with alkali dust, his small feet padding the trail confidently.

Our pilgrimage took place, on a high, dry, blue-and-bronze day—a day typical of the Painted Desert country. We went to Chin Lee by motor and there hired horses for the 18-mile trip up the cañons. The entrance to Cañon de Chelly seemed rather tame. We were not greatly impressed. Red sandstone walls rose about us, three or four hundred feet in height. But the walls grew steadily higher, or the cañon deeper, as we went in.

Eight miles from Chin Lee the White House loomed before us, its chalky walls gleaming against the red cliffs which here rise to over 700 feet. The house is covered with white cement. It seems small when you first catch sight of it hanging like a hornet's nest against the dark walls. No windows or doors face the cañon, but there are port holes commanding the way of approach. Out of these holes the prehistoric inhabitants doubtless shot arrows or hurled stones upon invading foes.

When we got nearer we found that the White House is built in a natural cave 50 feet from the cañon bottom. It must have been a primitive fort, possibly used as permanent dwelling places as well. Archeologists tell us that the structure is very ancient, yet the walls are almost entirely preserved on account of its protected position. Ruins of a larger building in the cañon below have crumbled

scrambled along the trail. We stopped before a colossal hearthstone and cooked our luncheon. There were hearthstones aplenty in Cañon del Muerto.

Without the steady pad of our horses' feet the silence deepened impressively. Dusty little rock wrens chattered. Our voices sounded thin and subdued. Lizards flashed among the red sandstones. Our horses munched gratefully. After eating we stretched out for a brief siesta on a shaded sand bed before packing up for the final climb to Mummy Cave.

Such a long, long way from conventional beds and stoves and tables in Cañon del Muerto. Outside stretches the unpeopled desert, the hot, wind-blown sand. Yet here are skyscrapers, of a sort, walls four or five stories high which seem very ambitious towers when one recalls the primitive methods of the builders. And the lofty foundations of many of the structures gave the upper stories a superb height above the cañon floor.

Antelope Ruin is named from the excellent drawing of an antelope on the cañon wall back of the main building in this group. Other drawings represent chiefs, warriors and women and children as well as other animals, signs and symbols.

Above this ruin lies an immense cave which these prehistoric people must have used for a storehouse. We explored its dusty chamber and found a great quantity of corn cobs scattered over the floor. Here were probably hoarded some of the surplus harvests that grew in the fertile bottom lands still marked with the remains of ancient irrigation ditches. Doubtless there were seasons of drought when the water ran low in the rivers and grain had to be kept over to piece out an inadequate crop.

Surely the tribes who flourished in this region were not shiftless or improvident. The stern barrenness of the setting, heat and wind and flood must have mothered a shrewd and patient ingenuity.

Broken walls mark the outlines of another village at Inscription Ruin. Here the sandstone has been worn into shapes like castles and cathedrals. One great "ship rock" looks like the bow of a gigantic vessel. All these in Cañon del Muerto.

Long before we reached Mummy Cave the trail had disappeared, but our ponies clambered gamely over the pathless rocks. We thrilled childishly at the sight of Mummy Tower thrusting out of its rocky haven 300 feet above the cañon floor. Those who know the southwest ruins well declare this to be the most wonderful of the remains of the prehistoric North Americans. It is three stories high and the roof and floors in the tallest part are entirely preserved. They are made of pine logs and are protected by the sheltered position of the building. It must have been good timber, too, that went into these ancient beams. The walls themselves are apparently as firm as they ever

can only conjecture vaguely of their meaning. The tribes seem to have been superior to the Hopis and Navajos of today, and the modern Indians have no traditions relating to these early inhabitants.

We left the ruins by the way we had come, down the shelving rocks, through the narrow gorge of del Muerto, and out along the more-traveled trail past the lofty White House of Cañon de Chelly. The desert sun glared down upon us, the sands shimmered in the clear distance, and the purple mesas were darkened with swift shadows of passing clouds.

PACIFIC NUT GROWERS WANT TARIFF GUARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, California.—Hiram Johnson, Senator from California, who introduced into the Senate an amendment to the Fordney tariff bill, which increases the proposed duty of 3½ cents per pound on unshelled walnuts to 6 cents per pound, stated recently:

"I intend to carry this fight to the end. C. C. Teague, president of the California Growers Association, and C. Thorpe, general manager of the association, have prepared the case of the walnut growers to place before the committee. I intend to be present when this case is presented. I feel that the committee will recognize the injustice that the walnut growers of California will be subjected to if the duty passed by the House is not increased."

"In the event the committee does not grant our wishes in this matter, I have served notice on the Senate by introducing an amendment calling for the increased duties, which I will press for action on the floor of the Senate when the tariff bill is considered."

"The walnut industry in California represents an investment of \$110,000,000, and the cheap oriental labor makes the competition unfair, unless there is adequate protection." France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Chile and China can place walnuts on the American market at a price less than it costs the California growers to raise and handle the product.

MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLYMOUTH, Massachusetts.—Two hundred of the 233 accredited delegates to the triennial congress of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants were present yesterday at the opening session of the meeting. Many hundred members of the society were present also at the session, which was opened by an address by Asa V. French of Boston, deputy governor-general of the society, presiding in the absence of Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, governor-general.

FRANCE RESENTS LANGUAGE RULING

Stipulation That Only English Be Spoken at the Washington Conference Is Opposed

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Nothing has crystallized, as it were, the sentiments of France which are in some quarters hostile to the Washington conference, so much as the announcement that the language to be employed is English. It seems hardly likely that the Washington authorities really desire to exclude the French language, but whether the French publicists are absolutely mistaken or not it is certain that they have commented very freely on this real or imaginary insult to the French language.

There was published in Paris a telegram from Washington which stated that the official language would probably be English. Charles Evans Hughes was represented as attaching much importance to this point. He was opposed to the employment of two languages for the discussions as at the Paris peace conference and at the Geneva League of Nations Assembly. Undoubtedly great inconvenience is caused by the perpetual necessity of interpretation, but it seems inevitable if a gathering is really to be international. At any rate it was further said of Mr. Hughes that he wished invitations to the conference to call attention to this condition in order that in the choice of delegates those statesmen would be chosen who could speak and understand English.

This statement of American intentions, if it is not accurate, should certainly be denied in the most unmistakable terms. Its effect is to rule out such men as Mr. Briand, or whoever may be the French Premier. He is desirous of going to Washington and it would certainly be an advantage were it possible for the chief ministers to attend in person. Stipulations of this kind would do much to wreck the conference even before it begins. It is, of course, perfectly true that the countries interested in the problem of the Pacific and in naval problems generally are America, England, and Japan, and that the representatives of these three countries speak English—the Japanese statesmen almost as a matter of course. If, then, it is wished to confine the debates to naval and Pacific problems, the use of English would probably be sufficient. But in that case why invite France and Italy or any other country where it might be difficult to find a really authoritative delegate acquainted with the language? Is the Washington conference to be limited to debates about sea forces, or is it to include debate about land forces?

A National Resentment

But another aspect of this language question has to be noted. Even were it easy for France to send English-speaking delegates, even were Mr. Clemenceau still in power or had Mr. Tardieu succeeded him, there is a national resentment, which perhaps Anglo-Saxons find it difficult to realize, but which nevertheless is a potent factor in the substitution of English for French as the language of diplomacy. The use of French is indeed not only regarded as a matter of convenience and its exclusion taken as a sort of hint that Mr. Briand is not wanted in Washington; there is also involved a matter of national pride.

It is as well to understand this objection by the French. As is well known, the French dislike intensely the Treaty of Versailles, and from that feeling of disfavor has sprung a series of incidents in Europe; perhaps it has helped to determine the general attitude of France toward Germany. It would, of course, be absurd to pretend that there are not deep causes for France's dislike of the treaty, and it would be absurd to pretend the French attitude toward Germany is not determined by profound historical considerations. But it is not absurd to affirm that these manifestations of sentiment were intensified and accordingly worsened, by reason of the fact that the treaty was drawn up in two languages.

Trivial as this may seem, it is indeed deeply felt that Mr. Clemenceau in consenting to the official use of English in the deliberations at Paris and the employment of English in the official documents had thereby surrendered something of the French patrimony. The French were proud that their tongue had traditionally been the language of diplomacy. This attack on the language has embittered the subsequent debates. It is somehow felt that France and French views have been sacrificed with the language to Anglo-Saxonism.

Now another stage in this process is proposed. After substituting two languages for the one that had hitherto sufficed—the French language—it

is now suggested that only one language shall be used at Washington, and that language not French.

French Language Barred

The well-known French writer, Henry Bordeaux, has vigorously declared that it is in French that France means to discuss disarmament at Washington or not at all. It is recalled that in his letters Voltaire states with intense satisfaction that "French is spoken at Vienna, at Berlin, at Stockholm, at Copenhagen, at Moscow—it is the language of Europe." In his Philosophical Dictionary he returns to that subject, French is a language unlike the English, which is fluid—it is fixed by long usage, by an Academy which has laid down the rules with an absolute rigidity. It is almost impossible to indulge in controversy upon the interpretation of good French. It is clear, pure and precise in an unusual degree, and it is these qualities which caused French to be chosen as the diplomatic tongue. Replacing the obsolete Latin, it is for centuries that French has been used in treaties and conventions.

During the Versailles discussions each ally was of course free to speak in his own language though the treaty was framed in French and English. It is contended that this freedom to use any language in the discussions was a matter of politeness and it is asked how it is possible for America not to return this politeness.

It is possible that all this is based on a misunderstanding, but it is a misunderstanding that should be dispelled and Washington should appreciate the strong resentment that would be felt were the French tongue to be ruled out. It would be equivalent to ruling out France. However small the point may appear in America, it is of vital importance, and is one which is calculated to damage the conference in a degree which can hardly be exaggerated.

TRIBAL DANCES ARE COMMERCIALIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Many of the barbaric features included in the American Indian tribal dances are being eliminated. The dances are lasting a fewer number of hours than former custom demanded, and are interfering less with the industrial and domestic affairs of the tribes, according to an announcement from the United States Office of Indian Affairs, received here.

The report is based on a special investigation made of the recent annual sun dance of the Ute Indians, held at White Rock in the Uinta Basin country in northeastern Utah. One particular condition that is furnishing a problem for the service to solve is a tendency in recent years toward the financial side, rather than the ritualistic, religious or artistic phase of Indian dancing.

As evidence of this the Utes, at their recent annual festival, abandoned entirely their former practice of relying on the white spectators for a free-will offering to the tribal fund. Instead, a flat admission fee of 35 cents was charged those desiring to witness the spectacle. The money thus collected by the tribe is spent in feasting, and the greater the financial returns the greater the feasting and the more time taken from the tribe's domestic activities for the celebration.

QUESTIONS RAISED ON FAIR RENT DECISION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Lockwood Committee plans to consider, if possible settle, numerous questions regarding rent, disputes between tenants and landlords arising under the recent decision of the appellate term in Brooklyn, where 10 per cent net profit on the market value of a house was held to be a reasonable rent.

The committee considers it to be imperative to get the questions settled before October 1, when new leases go into effect. Otherwise municipal judges will be at a loss how to handle thousands of cases expected to come up this month. Counsel who have fought rent cases from the lowest courts to the United States Supreme Court are expected to attend.

Beef Stew

MADE of left-over roast beef—it can be more delicious than it was yesterday if into it you put a tablespoonful of that rich, Frenchy

AI SAUCE

Say it with Flowers

Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of the United States and Canada

TELEPHONE 92, BOSTON BRANCH 998

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

PRIMARY COTTON
GOODS MARKETS

**Abrupt Rise in Raw Stock
Prices Following Crop Con-
dition Report Results in Active
Buying for Manufacturing**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—Primary cotton goods markets have been extremely active during the past week in consequence of the abrupt rise in raw cotton values, following the lower crop condition reports. Prices have risen so rapidly that the market has borne some resemblance to the wild dealing seen during boom times. Even the most conservative buyers abandoned all hope of lower prices and rushed in to cover their requirements before quotations got too high. The extreme buoyancy of prices and the great activity attracted many speculative operators whose purchases, or attempted purchases, went to swell the already large volume of trading.

Some idea of the rapidity with which values have advanced in certain quarters of the market can be gained when it is realized that certain lines of gray goods, such as sheetings and print cloths, made gains ranging from 55 to 60 per cent within a period of 10 days to two weeks.

It goes without saying, of course, that such radical changes as this are bound to be followed by advances in finished goods prices. These have not yet been made, but they are foreshadowed by the withdrawal from the market during the last few days of many well-known lines.

This development, while natural enough, is causing some uneasiness among merchants of experience who doubt whether cotton goods can be marketed freely on the new basis of value. They point to the hesitation and virtual slump in the fall silk goods lines and cite the failure of ready-to-wear clothing to move in satisfactory volume for the new season. This is directly due, they say, to the relatively high prices asked.

Purchasing Power Less

The purchasing power of the country is so seriously affected by the widespread unemployment that high-priced goods, no matter how attractive, do not move. The great popularity of the cotton goods lines during the past few months is attributable solely to the very low prices at which they could be secured. If this latest radical advance is a mean the end of low-priced cotton goods merchants feel that the volume of consumption will receive a big setback.

From the manufacturer's standpoint the new prices, in many cases, though much higher than before, mean no real gain if the mill still has its cotton to buy. Prices for the manufacturer, in other words, have advanced no more than sufficient to cover the increased cost of raw material. Demand has centered particularly on print cloth yarn fabrics. Both southern and eastern mills have done an unusually large business. They have found buyers ready to meet their quotations and have sold freely up to capacity, making contracts in many cases on which deliveries run well into November.

Fall River reports sales for the week amounting to 250,000 pieces or more. The trading there included not only large sales of print cloths but good-sized quantities of tobacco cloths and also of bag goods. On standard 32½-inch, 5½ yard 64-60s the market was firm at 8 cents for southern goods on contract. Eastern goods of this type sold for as much as 8½ cents and there were many sales at better than a cent. The general price at the close of the week in Fall River was 8½ cents. This is an advance of nearly 3 cents in less than a month and a rise of nearly 1 cent in 10 days. Yet the higher level seemed not to slow up the buying up to the close of the week. Narrow print cloths were selling on the basis of 5½ cents for 27-inch 7.60 yard 64-60. Other constructions were priced accordingly. Sheetings were very strong and have made gains during the past few weeks of nearly 40 per cent in prices. On many lines, such as three and four yard goods, it was almost impossible to get deliveries before late fall, and manufacturers were very stiff in their price attitude. In some quarters there were indications, however, that the demand was becoming less insistent.

Heavy Fabric Market

Ducks, drills and similar heavy fabrics have apparently failed as yet to respond to the general market activity. The boom was apparent, but in much more conservative fashion, in the fine goods division of the market. Combed yarn fabrics reflected only in moderate degree the higher cotton prices, but demand was so much more active and buyers were so much more willing to pay mill prices that for the first time in many months the manufacturers have been compelled to turn down business because of inability to give the deliveries desired.

Every effort is being strained by the cloth mills to get their idle looms into operation at once. This applies both to print cloth mills and to fine goods mills. Yarn mills are rapidly working into a more comfortable position and some of those in the south are now fairly well sold ahead. Eastern spinners, however, are still looking for orders and have not yet been able to start up all their idle machines. Those plants which do not depend entirely on the fine trade are making rapid progress and are apt to find themselves on a normal producing basis before the fall is far gone.

DIVIDENDS

American Woolen, quarterly of \$1.75 on common and preferred, payable October 15 to holders of September 15.

Firestone Tire & Rubber, quarterly of 1¼¢ on 5% preferred, payable October 15 to stock of October 1 and 1¼¢ on 7% preferred, payable November 15 to stock of November 1.

Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing, quarterly of \$1 on common and \$1.75 on preferred. Common is payable November 15 to stock of October 24 and preferred October 15 to stock of September 24.

Southwest Pennsylvania Pipe Lines, quarterly of \$1, payable October 1 to stock of September 15.

Niplasing Mines, Limited, quarterly of 5¢, payable October 20 to stock of September 30. This is the same amount as was declared three months ago.

Orpheum Circuit, Inc., quarterly of 50 cents on common, and \$2 on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 15.

Manufacturers Light & Heat, quarterly of 3¢, payable October 15 to stock of September 30.

EXPERIMENTS IN
OIL SUBSTITUTES

**French Professor Explains How
Suitable Motor Fuel May Be
Extracted from Plants**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—In connection with the recent article in The Christian Science Monitor showing how France is hoping to develop oleaginous plantations in the African colonies and so, to some extent at least, replace petroleum by vegetable oil, it is interesting to notice the communication made to the Académie des Sciences by Professor Mailhe. Professor Mailhe, who belongs to the Université de Toulouse, has aroused much discussion among scientists and among commercial men by his paper. He showed how motor fuel might be extracted from trees and plants.

The French professor took vegetable oils, such as are used in industry, and endeavored to obtain a more suitable product which could be used in the same way as petroleum for motors. What he did was to eliminate the water and the hydrogen, and after experiments produced a thick liquid which for all practical purposes resembles petroleum.

It is easy to decompose these vegetable oils, and it is stated that the equivalent of such liquids as benzene and toluene were obtained during these researches. Gasoline can also be produced. A gas of a high calorific value, which can be used widely in industry, was also forthcoming. The professor claims that from vegetable oils can be extracted all kinds of products which can be used in a variety of ways in industry.

COTTON PRICES UP
ON HEAVY BUYING

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton prices advanced as much as 7½¢ a bale at the opening yesterday and went even higher later as the result of a heavy buying movement that was precipitated by bullish cables from Liverpool. Quotations for all months crossed the 19-cent level. May closed at 2.50. The heaviest buying was for continental and trade account, reflecting a scare among mill interests over future supplies. Private advices from the belts reported further crop deterioration over the holidays.

Buying orders continued to pour into the market after midday and price movements continued upward, finally reaching the 200 point limit for any one day's fluctuation. The market closed strong at a \$10 a bale advance for the day.

Closing futures were: October 19.88, December 20.20, January 20.23, March 20.45, May 20.50. Spot quiet. Middling 20.10.

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Advances of as much as 9¢ a bale carried the price of cotton to approximately 20 cents a pound yesterday on the distant months in the contract market. October was the strongest month and showed gains by the middle of the morning of 177 points, compared with the closing quotations of last week. May advanced to 19.87.

BRITISH TREASURY RETURNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Exchequer returns for the period April 1 to July 23 show:

Receipts	£282,631,250
Expenditure	£247,781,081
Corresponding period last year:	
Receipts	£284,988,720
Expenditure	£311,896,725

CHICAGO SURFACE LINES

CHICAGO, Illinois—Profits of the Chicago surface lines have averaged more than \$1,000,000 a month this year, the total for the first seven months being \$5,515,515. This profit is the largest ever earned, according to reports filed with the Illinois Commerce Commission. Reduced operating expenses were declared responsible for the showing, a smaller number of passengers being transported than last year.

STEEL CAR PLANT TO RESUME

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Orders received for the repair of 2000 cars of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad will result in the resumption of the Standard Steel Car plant at Newcastle, Pennsylvania, within 10 days.

BRITISH DEBT TO
THE UNITED STATES

**Discussion of Payment of War
Loans That Constitute a Prob-
lem of International Proportion
Creates Wide Interest**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Most people with financial interests in England appreciate the necessity of following fairly closely what goes on in Washington and New York. It would, therefore, be something less than fair to regard it as prying interference if London took notice of the proceedings in the Senate and in its Finance Committee. Senator Reed on June 29 and Senator McKellar on June 24 were speaking to a fairly wide audience of Englishmen when they approached the subject of British indebtedness to the United States of America. Their observations may perhaps without offense, and certainly without any desire to provoke controversy on such a delicate subject, be placed for a moment in the light in which London is apt to read them.

Senator Reed, in the Senate Finance Committee, was reported to have expressed himself as follows: "Why can't England pay the \$407,303,000 interest due us when she is able to spend \$700,000,000 on enlarging her navy?" Senator McKellar was reported as having said in the Senate that "except for some bookkeeping arrangements with Great Britain not a cent has been paid." This is the more particular statement, and it may be taken first, before considering the more general implications of Senator Reed.

Statement of Debt

The British Treasury publishes from time to time a statement of external debt; and, as it happens, a new edition of this little paper, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on June 15, 1921, is just out. It shows the position as on March 31, 1919, March 31, 1920, and March 31, 1921. The list is a fairly formidable one. It includes 13 countries, headed by the United States of America, to whom Great Britain was indebted at the end of the financial year which saw the cessation of hostilities. The sterling equivalent of the external debt due at that time amounted to \$1,364,850,000, of which, roughly speaking, \$1,000,000,000 were due to the United States of America. The net decrease in the year 1919-20 was \$86,136,000, and in 1920, the net decrease was over \$117,000,000. A sum of \$117,000,000 represents more than 50 per cent of the pre-war budget of Great Britain and more than 10 per cent of the budget today. Every penny due, as the result of the war, to Japan, the Argentine, Uruguay, Holland, Switzerland, Norway and Spain has been repaid by Great Britain out of revenue already. The debt shown as due to the United States of America after the war consisted of 14 separate loans. Five of these have been repaid in full. Something more than a bookkeeping entry was required of England last year to repay the moiety of the Anglo-French loan which fell due in October. \$513,367,000 is the net decrease shown under this head for 1920.

Apart from the five loans repaid in full, six other debts to the United States of America have been partly paid off in the course of the last financial year; and between March 31 last and the middle of June \$30,500,000 have been repaid to the United States of America Government, \$17,756,000 of five-year notes have been canceled, the volume of dollar treasury bills outstanding has been reduced to \$15,000,000 (they stood at nearly \$100,000,000 on March 31, 1919), and arrangements have been made for paying of \$2,000,000 of the balance outstanding on the sterling treasury bills issued to Japan with the option of repayment in the United States of America. The House of Commons demands the printing of this periodical return because public opinion is keenly interested in the progress made toward the repayment of foreign debt and a net decrease in two years of \$203,287,000 is a success which it has cost England something to achieve.

Much Left to Do

But the fact remains, of course, that though something has been done there is still a vast amount left to do. The decrease of Great Britain's indebtedness to the United States of America in the financial year 1920, works out, at the par of exchange at about \$75,000,000 and that is scarcely more than half of what remains due on account of interest alone. But practically the whole of the debt—to be exact, \$5,196,818,358 as at March 31 last—is due on demand, and perhaps an Englishman would be inclined to answer Senator Reed's question by another: "Why does not the United States of America demand payment from England of so much of the debt as she requires to see paid this year?" It is nonsense to say that it could not or would not be paid. If the United States demanded payment, payment would be made, because the British Government does not default upon its international obligations. And that payment could be made is not denied by anyone who knows how a currency can be "sold out" over the foreign exchange, or to what limits inflation can be carried in a debtor country that has cast its monetary system adrift from gold.

The plain fact is, as London sees it, that the repayment of European indebtedness to the United States of America is at least as much a problem for the United States as it is for Europe; just as the receipt of an indemnity from Germany is a serious problem for Great Britain. The other

day a well-known statistician was addressing a meeting of the Bankers Association in London at which eminent economists from the United States of America were present; and when he came to the constructive part of his address he proposed that while the debts due to Great Britain by her European allies should be canceled, the debts due by Great Britain to the United States of America should be maintained and eventually paid in full. He gave as his reason for this one-sided proposal that it would pay England as a matter of general principle to honor her obligations to the latter. It cannot have escaped him that it may pay England, not only as a matter of principle, but more obviously and more directly, to have to sell \$1,000,000,000 worth of goods abroad in excess of whatever exports may be necessary to balance her imports.

But Senator Reed was not merely objecting to the postponement of interest and to the funding of debts due on demand; he was making an antithesis between England's failure to pay in America and her lavish expenditure on the navy at home. To this part of his question Mr. Secretary Mellon made the stereotyped reply that it may be easier to pay out money at home than to transfer it to a foreign country. He did not go on to examine the question whether it would be to the advantage of the United States that the exchange depreciation of sterling should be on, not down to \$3.50, as it went last year, but down to \$3 or \$2 or \$1 to the pound sterling, as it well might do if the United States Treasury were more anxious to obtain payment of demand obligations than to promote the export of cotton and farm products from America to Europe.

INCREASE SHOWN
IN CAR LOADINGS

**Total in the United States for
the Week Ended August 30
Greater Than Previous Week**

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

An increase of 7471 in cars loaded with revenue freight during the week ended Aug. 30 over the previous week is shown by reports to the American Railway Association. The total was 816,438 cars. This was a decrease, however, of 151,667 from the corresponding week last year and 96,773 from the corresponding week in 1919. The principal increase was in the week before was in merchandise and miscellaneous freight, although there was a substantial increase in live stock. Loadings of both coal and grain and grain products were under the previous week. Cars loaded with merchandise and miscellaneous freight were 491,922, which was 12,173 more than during the week of Aug. 13. It was, however, 43,800 less than the corresponding week one year ago. The loading of live stock amounted to 29,110 cars, an increase of 2375 over the preceding week and 2000 over the corresponding week in 1920. There was also an increase of 150 cars over the week before in the loading of coke, at 4436.

Coal loadings, which during the week of August 13 went to 153,260, dropped back to 154,140, a decrease of 4120. This was 60,000 under the corresponding week last year. Grain and grain products totaled 58,875 cars, or 1685 under the week before, but 18,337 in excess of the same week in 1920 and 7900 more than in the corresponding week in 1919. The loading of forest products totaled 44,883 cars, a decrease of 750 from the previous week, while ore decreased 572 cars from the week before to 32,370.

Compared by districts, slight decreases under the week before were reported in the Allegheny, Potomac and southern regions, while all others reported increases. All, however, were under the corresponding week in 1920.

MARCONI WIRELESS
FINANCIAL REPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—That wireless telegraphy is on a paying basis is evidenced by the report of the directors of Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited, for the year ended December 31, 1920, showing a credit balance of £297,681 14s. 10d., which, added to a balance brought forward from last account, leaves a sum of £1,242,134 11s. 11d. to be dealt with.

After allowing for dividends paid in January, 1921, there was available for distribution the sum of £1,094,175 7s. 6d., and the directors recommend payment of further dividends for the year ended December 31, 1920, as follows: In ordinary shares, 10 per cent (making 15 per cent for the year); on preference shares, 5 per cent (making 12 per cent for the year); and carrying forward £820,567 2s. 3d.

The directors mention in the report that they submit the accounts with the full knowledge that many matters remain unsettled and consequently the statistics do not reflect the true strength of the company's position.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—There was an upturn in all grains yesterday. Closing prices, however, were little changed from the previous session. September wheat closed at 1.26½, December at 1.29½ and May at 1.34½. September corn 53½, December corn 54½, and May at 59½. September rye 1.07½, May rye 1.10½, September barley 64½, December barley 63½, and May at 67½. September pork 11.87, October pork 12.00, January pork 12.07, September ribs 8.95, October ribs 9.10, January ribs 8.70.

EFFORT TO DEPRESS
SPANISH SECURITIES

**Actions of So-Called "Banda
Negra" Considered to Have
Gone Beyond Legitimate
Lengths and Causes Criticism**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—There has been a class of operations on the Madrid stock exchange of late that have caused some considerable concern, being attributed to what is called a "banda negra" or black gang who are particularly unscrupulous in taking advantage of existing conditions to depress the values of stocks and shares and manipulate the markets to an extent beyond what is considered legitimate.

The feeling, strongly expressed in financial and other journals, is that the times are sufficiently difficult in the political, economic and financial sense without their being made more so by such questionable procedure as this, which could only be possible during the slack summer holiday season when the "gang" can conduct its business with impunity and do things which would be impossible if markets were more active and there were more means for their protection.

The scheme of the black band, as it is said, is to try to give the appearance of absolute collapse to certain shares, and the chief objects of their depredations are the best industrials and especially the shares of the Duro-Felgueras and the Azucareras companies.

As with the railway companies, which are also objects of attack, the best financial impression is to the effect that the prices might reasonably be better than they are. Receipts are increasing and the cost of primary materials has dropped. The present economic crisis brings in special factors, as for example with coal. Less of it is consumed, so that, protected as is the industry, sales are more difficult, but, in spite of all this, shares have been depreciated to an extent that nothing justifies.

One of the chief effects of the recent operations, and perhaps one of their main objects, is to be found in the alarm occasionally created in the provinces, where holders have not the means of immediately reassuring themselves upon the circumstances. The case now is that, so evident and artificial are the operations, the sale of the fewest shares instantly causes a remarkable fall. For example, a dealing in only 25 shares in the Azucareras, amounting to a transaction of only about \$2000, has just been sufficient to cause a serious disturbance in the market, while in the case of the Duro-Felgueras an operation in a small quantity of shares promptly caused a drop of five full points, from 75 to 70.

NARROW CHANGES

IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—Trading in securities on the stock exchange was light yesterday and changes in prices were narrow. A feeling of reserve was noted and a close watch was kept on the Irish situation. After having displayed firmness oil shares receded from the top. Shell Transport & Trading was quoted at 5 and Mexican Eagle at 5 3-16.

Although quiet, gilt-edged investment issues were firm, being aided by easiness in the monetary position. French loans were inactive but weaker with Paris. While there was no festering of the industrial section, the group was hard. Hudson's Bay was 6. Rubbers were sluggish but unaltered. Operations in Kafirs were professional but they were maintained. Dollar descriptions were steady in sympathy with New York exchange. Home rails were dull and lacked leadership. Argentine rails held well.

Consols for money, 47½; Grand Trunk, 54; De Beers, 13½; Rand Mines, 24; bar silver, 39½d. per ounce; money, 3½ per cent; discount rates, short bills, 4½ per cent; three months' bills, 4½ per cent.

DUTY ON FIJI BANANAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasia News Office
MELBOURNE, Victoria—Fijian planters declare that if the Commonwealth persists in its duty on bananas, the industry is doomed. The Imperial Secretary of State has been urged by the Fijian Government to make representations to the Commonwealth. Fiji also has made a direct protest to Melbourne.

COMPLETIONS IN OIL FIELDS

OIL CITY, Pennsylvania—Completions in the oil fields during August aggregated 1423, a decrease of 233, according to The Derrick. New production was 225,648 barrels, an increase of 3641 barrels. Dry holes numbered 391, a decrease of 42, and gas wells totaled 163, a decrease of 24. The total amount of rigs and drilling wells at the end of the month was 5352, a decrease of 484.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The engineering firm of Sluzer at Interburg, Switzerland, has received an order for \$5,000,000 worth of Diesel motors for submarines from the United States Government. An order of \$1,250,000 was received from the Japanese Government for similar motors.

Canadian exports to the United States during July amounted to \$23,000,000, a decrease of \$34,000,000, compared with July, 1920, and imports from the United States were \$44,000,000, or only one-half of such imports for July, 1920.

Net earnings of the American Steel Foundries for the six months ended June 30 amounted to \$777,547, compared with \$4,092,645 in the same period last year. A decree has been issued by the Costa Rican Congress, and signed by the President of that Republic, revoking the currency-issuing privilege held by Banco de Costa Rica, Banco Anglo-Costarricense and Banco Mercantil de Costa Rica, making the government-controlled Banco Internacional the sole issuing agency. The three banks of issue whose rights were affected have been required by law to keep 100 per cent gold back of their outstanding circulating notes; hence these notes have always had a par value. Notes of the government bank, Banco Internacional, have circulated at about one-quarter of their face value. This decree also provides for the transfer of the gold redemption fund back of outstanding notes of the three banks to the government bank. The gold will be used as additional protection to the national debt.

LONDON SILVER
MARKET REPORT

**Fair Inquiry Has Arisen From
Indian Bazaars and Other
Conditions Give Steady Tone**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A fair inquiry has arisen from the Indian bazaars; China has operated both ways; offerings from the Continent and elsewhere have not been on a large scale, and the appreciation of the United States dollar exchange has militated against sales from that quarter, resulting in the tone of the silver market being steady.

Imports of silver bullion from the beginning of the year to the end of June amounted to 24,933,171 ounces, and exports to 27,323,038 ounces, a net export of 2,389,866 ounces; that is to say, an average of half a million a month. When the figures for the month of July are approached a novel feature appears, writes Samuel Montagu & Co., for imports total 1,335,941 ounces and exports 5,736,683 ounces, a net export of 4,400,742 ounces. This great excess implies a very important source of supply within the United Kingdom, the mining production of which has been negligible and is incapable of any great expansion. If, however, it is assumed that the large supplies resulting from the reduction of the quality in the United Kingdom coinage from .925 to .500 fine are beginning to be placed on the market and to form a considerable portion of the exports, the figures are not difficult to explain.

The stock in Shanghai recently consisted of about 25,000,000 ounces in sycee, 25,000,000 dollars, and 210 silver bars.

The Shanghai exchange was recently quoted at about 8s. 8d. the tael, and bar silver per ounce standard at about 38d.

EUROPEAN GOLD AND
SILVER AT NEW YORK

NEW YORK, New York—Gold coin and bullion and silver bars having an estimated value of \$3,000,000 were received at this port Tuesday from Germany, France, Turkey, Egypt and Latin-American countries. The metal was consigned to prominent financial institutions and numerous importing and exporting houses.

The German Reichsbank forwarded approximately \$3,000,000 to the Federal Reserve Bank, presumably in connection with further German reparations obligations. Private cables from Berlin referred to impending additional shipments of gold in large volume from that center to this country for the same purpose. Fiscal agents of the German Government here professed to have no information on that point. It was stated, however, that Germany probably would continue to make further remittances of gold to the United States during the remainder of the year, in accordance with the terms imposed by the Allies.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Tues.	Sat.	Parity
Sterling	\$2.49½	\$2.71	\$4.8665
France (French)	.0760½	.0772½	.1920
France (Belgian)	.0749½	.0765½	.1930
France (Swiss)	.2145	—	.1930
Lire	.0431	.0444	.1920
Drachmas (Greek)	.3135	.3148	.4020
German marks	.0108	.0114	.2380
Argentine pesos	.904	.906	—
Argentine pesos	.2945	.30	.4825
Drachmas (Greek)	.0664	.0664	.1920
Pesoetas	.1302	—	.1923
Swedish kroner	.1705	—	.2680
Norwegian kroner	.1296	—	.2680
Danish kroner	.1719	—	.3690

NEW SOUTH WALES LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SYDNEY, New South Wales—John Storey, Prime Minister of New South Wales, has confirmed the statement that loans have been arranged in London to the amount of £19,500,000 extending over a period of three years. Fifteen millions will be devoted to public works, and the remainder to land settlement. The interest will be 5½ per cent.

MONETARY UNION
RELIEF IN EUROPE

**Assimilation of Various Systems
and Evolution of Some Ac-
ceptable Standard Is Dis-
cussed by Magyar Expert**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Hungary—In the Prague daily, Prager Tagblatt, Dr. Roland Hegedus, Magyar Minister of Finance, has published, at the request of that paper, an article on his financial plan, wherein, among other things, he also discusses a project of a monetary union, which he thinks necessary on the following grounds:

In order to tranquillize the society suffering from an economic exhaustion and to allow Europe to return to her pacific work, it is necessary to usher the economic relations, which cannot be done otherwise than by an assimilation of the monetary systems of the different nations.

The old Austro-Hungarian standard cannot serve as a basis; besides, Trecho-Slovakia has entirely separated herself with respect to the monetary standard, which step Dr. Hegedus considers as a mere temporary stage, convinced as he is that this separation, this splitting up of the standard will be productive of a situation intolerable, not only for the Magyars but also for their neighbors. Nor can the western powers and exporting states—America, England and France—put up with that condition of things. Both the social situation and the economic reconstruction will force them to insist most urgently on a setting in order of the monetary market of Central Europe. This settlement is dependent on the disappearance from politics of distrust and hate; it also presupposes an agreement arrived at by as many states as possible concerning a common monetary standard, since, without that, there would be no market here for the Great Powers.

As monetary unit Dr. Hegedus would choose the franc standard, not only because it is the standard of victorious France, but also because this measure would mean a rapprochement, and, later on, even a junction with the Latin monetary union, the whole question of a European Union being thus advanced toward its solution.

HUNGARIAN BANK
CURRENCY NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Holders of currency notes issued by the Austro-Hungarian Bank, who have not already lodged their notes with the Administrator of Austrian Property, have been notified by the Board of Trade that the liquidators of the Austro-Hungarian Bank have fixed September 15, 1921, as the final date, after which no currency notes of the above-mentioned bank can be presented to them.

All currency notes of the Austro-Hungarian Bank held in this country, whether issued before or after October 27, 1918, were therefore to be lodged with the Administrator of Austrian Property, Cornwall House, Stamford Street, S.E. 1, not later than 3 p. m. on Monday, September 5, 1921, accompanied by a memorandum clearly stating the name and address of the holder, and the distinctive numbers and denomination of each note. Notes which bear any stamping affixed by the Government of Italy, Rumania, Trecho-Slovakia, Poland or the Serb-Croat-Slovene State or Austria or Hungary as they exist today, may not be presented to the liquidators, and should therefore not be forwarded to the administrator.

NEW YORK MARKET
CONTINUES STRONG

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

C. P. MEAD SETS
UP CRICKET MARKHampshire County Team's Left-
Handed Batman Makes 182
Not Out in England's Fifth
Test Match With Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—A great improvement was shown by the English national cricket team, as a whole, when the fifth and last test match of the 1921 series against the Australians was played at the Oval ground, London. Not only did the home batsmen thwart the best efforts of bowlers who had for some time past been skittling English wickets as if it were the easiest thing in the world, but the Australian batsmen, when taking their innings, were confronted with an array of fieldsmen who, apart from one or two missed catches, were very much on the alert, and who rendered valuable assistance to their worthy bowlers. After rain had curtailed play on the opening day, and England had made the big score of 403 for eight wickets on the second, it was obvious on the third that the match would end in a draw. This, of course, it did, England claiming a lead of 14 runs on the first innings.

The hero of the match was C. P. Mead, a tall left-handed batsman of the Hampshire County team. Playing the bowling with great respect from start to finish, and at the same time being far from boring in his methods, he set up a new cricket record by making 182 not out—the highest score by an English player in a test match on English soil. Previously the honor belonged to the celebrated Dr. W. G. Grace, who made 176 at the Oval in the year 1885. The highest individual innings ever recorded in a test match in England is 211 by W. L. Murdoch for the Australian team which visited England in 1884. Both these scores were made at the Oval.

England won the toss, but had only very little batting when the game opened on August 13, and there was nothing particularly eventful until the second day's play, which commenced with Mead and Sandham at the wicket. Sandham left early on, and then ensued a splendid fifth wicket stand on the part of Mead and his captain, the Hon. L. H. Tennyson. Both these players are Hampshire men, and together they brought the score from 191 to 312. Tennyson hit hard in classic style, and Mead continued his even scoring.

Mead's century was the second against Australia in the course of the 1921 series. It was in every way a fine innings, and lasting close upon five hours, contained 20 hits for 4, 4 for 3, and 14 for 2. Tennyson hit 51, and another valuable innings, of a totally different nature, was 21 not out by J. W. H. T. Douglas. The former England captain reverted to a long-established habit of his, and allowed Mead to do most of the scoring, being at the wicket for 20 minutes before he made his first run.

In the Australian innings, which commenced late on the second day and lasted far into the third, the most pleasing display was brought out by orthodox stroke, as well as a few of his own, and with J. M. Taylor, added 71 runs in three-quarters of an hour for the fourth wicket. W. J. Hitch bowled fast and well for England in the early part of the visitors' innings, but C. H. Parkin did even better. In the closing stages G. H. Brown kept wicket exceedingly well, and allowed only 6 byes, the last wicket falling at 389. As by then a draw was the only possible result, England's second innings was somewhat farcical. There was much high scoring, especially by A. C. Russell off very weak bowling. Seven players tried their hands at getting out the Englishmen, and at the conclusion of play the score stood at 244 for 4. Russell made 102 not out, this being his second century of the 1921 series, and the versatile Brown made 88. The game failed to maintain its seriousness toward the end, but special mention must be made of a fine running catch in the long field by Armstrong, which accounted for P. G. H. Fender. The summary:

ENGLAND		First Innings	
A. C. Russell	b. Mead	102	not out
G. H. Brown	b. Mead	88	not out
J. W. H. T. Douglas	b. Mead	21	not out
W. J. Hitch	b. Mead	51	not out
C. P. Mead	b. Mead	182	not out
J. M. Taylor	b. Mead	71	not out
P. G. H. Fender	b. Mead	21	not out
Extras		1	
Total (3 wickets)		403	
C. H. Parkin did not bat.			

AUSTRALIA		First Innings	
W. L. Murdoch	b. Mead	211	not out
W. J. Hitch	b. Mead	51	not out
J. M. Taylor	b. Mead	71	not out
P. G. H. Fender	b. Mead	21	not out
C. P. Mead	b. Mead	182	not out
J. W. H. T. Douglas	b. Mead	21	not out
W. J. Hitch	b. Mead	51	not out
C. P. Mead	b. Mead	182	not out
J. M. Taylor	b. Mead	71	not out
P. G. H. Fender	b. Mead	21	not out
Extras		1	
Total (3 wickets)		403	
C. H. Parkin did not bat.			

BIG ENTRY LIST
FOR BRAY TENNISThis Tournament Carries With It
Championship of Southeastern
Counties and County Wicklow

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The popularity of lawn tennis among Irishmen was shown during the week which ended August 13. Not only was the Bray championship tournament a great success, except that a gigantic list of competitors prevented the various

only three games in the two sets, while Campbell won against C. F. Scroope by 6-2, 6-1.

The second annual swimming race in the River Liffey, from Guinness' Wharf to Butt Bridge (about a mile and a half), excited considerable interest, both sides of the quays and all the bridges en route being densely thronged with spectators. Entries totaled 42, practically double last year's total, and the winner proved to be J. C. Hopkins, of Pembroke Swimming Club, who was in receipt of 65s. from the scratch man, E. E. Benson, Dublin University, the Irish half-mile champion, who was conceding the limit 3m. O. N. Armstrong, another Pembroke man, led for a quarter of the way, when he was caught and passed by Hopkins, who showed great pace with an easy trudgeon stroke. Once ahead Hopkins gradually drew away to win by 100 yards, 30 yards separating the second and third men. The time taken by the winner was 27m. 31s., or 63s. faster than last year.

The winner was presented with a silver cup and gold medal. There were six other awards, including a special prize for the fastest loser, E. E. Benson. Hopkins apparently has a brilliant future, because although as yet comparatively inexperienced, he has already won his club's mile handicap three times, thereby making the cup for this event his own property.

CLEVELAND WITHIN
HALF GAME OF TOP

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	80	48	.625
Cleveland	81	59	.576
St. Louis	68	66	.511
Boston	66	68	.492
Detroit	63	71	.470
Chicago	58	76	.427
Philadelphia	58	76	.427

RESULTS TUESDAY

Boston at New York
Cleveland at St. Louis
Philadelphia at Washington

GAMES TODAY

Boston at New York
Cleveland at St. Louis
Detroit at Cleveland
Chicago at St. Louis

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—By administering another defeat to the league-leading New York Highlanders the Boston Red Sox helped to shorten the gap that exists between the two top teams, Cleveland, on its part, winning from the St. Louis Browns. Both the Cleveland and Boston encounters were decided by scores of 2 to 1.

PHILADELPHIA CREATES SOMEWHAT

of a surprise by taking the measure of Washington by a 7 to 1 score. The Athletics, however, have been hitting the ball consistently of late, and given occasional good pitching they are able to show this strength to some advantage.

HIGHLANDERS DROP ODD GAME

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Boston Red Sox downed New York yesterday, 2 to 1, thus taking the odd game of their short series. J. L. Bush pitched a steady game throughout, and was aided by some splendid fielding by Edward Foster and John McInnis. The winning run came over in the seventh on Harry Leibold's single to center.

THE SCORE:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Boston.....0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—1 2 1
New York.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 1 2

Batteries—Bush and Walters; Hoyt and DeVormer, Schang. Umpires—Connolly, Moriarty and Wilson.

CLEVELAND'S VICTORY CLOSE

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—The Cleveland champions gained on the New York Highlanders by capturing yesterday's game with St. Louis, 2 to 1. Cleveland bunched five hits for runs in the third and sixth innings of yesterday's game and defeated St. Louis, 2 to 1. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Cleveland.....0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0—2 5 1
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1 7 0

Batteries—Mall and O'Neill; Dineen and Severed. Umpires—Dineen and Owens.

ATHLETICS HAVE THINGS EASY

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Philadelphia defeated Washington yesterday 7 to 1, marking up 14 hits off three visiting pitchers. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Philadelphia.....0 0 2 0 1 0 1 1 0—7 14 0
Washington.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 7 1

Batteries—Moore, Harris and Perkins; Zachary, Acosta, Schacht and Fleinich. Umpires—Evans and Hildebrand.

PHILADELPHIA CLUB OARSMEN

Carry Off Highest Honors in
the Thirtieth Annual Races

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.

Before more than 10,000 persons, the Philadelphia Club oarsmen carried off virtually all the honors in the thirtieth annual Middle Atlantic States regatta held on the Schuylkill River, Labor Day afternoon. Of the 18 races on the program, 15 went to local crews with Washington winning two and New York the other one.

Vesper Boat Club, with the versatile J. B. Kelly, world's amateur sculling champion as the individual star, led the entire field with eight first places. The Undine Barge Club was runner-up with four victories.

Kelly stroked three winning crews. He was in the senior double sculls with P. Costello as his partner and they rowed away from the Bachelor Barge Club pair, composed of R. Roberts and W. E. G. Gilmore. In senior four-oared gigs, Kelly set the winning stroke pace for the Vesper Club, beating the Potomac Boat Club of Washington by three and a half lengths with the West Philadelphia Boat Club, third and Bayonne, New Jersey, Rowing Association, last. The Vesper senior quadruple sculls, stroked by Kelly with P. Costello bow, J. Costello 2, and S. Moorehead 3, had things its own way and beat the West Philadelphia quartet of scullers by four or five lengths.

One of the real sensations of the regatta was the remarkable showing of the Potomac Intermediate eight-oared shell which first won in intermediates and then went into the senior eight race and finished six feet ahead of the Union Boat Club crew of New York with the New York Athletic Club third. In intermediate eights, the Washington crew won by a length and a half over the New York A. C. and was an added starter in the senior eight event. The Union Boat Club eight, virtually composed of members of the Columbia University varsity shell, was picked to win but the Washington lads outgamed them in the last quarter mile and won in 5m. 4s. which was just 1-5s. slower than their winning time in the intermediate race.

As was expected P. Costello, of Olympic fame, won the senior championship singles sculls but his margin of victory over W. E. G. Gilmore, of the Bachelor Barge Club, was much bigger than anticipated. Costello won by five lengths with W. R. Rigling, of the Undine Barge Club, a poor third. S. Moorehead, of the Vesper Boat Club, carried off the honors in association singles sculls.

New York's lone victory was turned in by the Metropolitan Rowing Club in the junior double sculls. The summary:

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES REGATTA

Senior Quarter-Mile Dash (single sculls)—Won by G. W. Allison, Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia; second, W. R. Rigling, Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia; third, W. E. G. Gilmore, Bachelor Barge Club, Philadelphia; fourth, H. H. Livingston, Nonpareil Rowing Club, New York. Time—1m. 19s.

Junior Single Sculls—Won by A. F. Patrick, Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia; second, L. W. Nelson, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia; third, R. H. Agnew, Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia; fourth, J. B. Kelly, Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia; fifth, W. Haynes, Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York; sixth, O. D. These Jr., Nassau Rowing Club, New York; seventh, L. M. Bailliere, Ariel Rowing Club, Baltimore. Time—5m. 17s.

Junior Double Sculls—Won by Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York (Dr. W. S. Meade stroke); second, Ariel Rowing Club, Baltimore (J. Victor bow, N. Healy stroke); third, Arundel Boat Club, Baltimore (G. B. Obrecht bow, W. F. W. Meade stroke); fourth, Fairmount Rowing Association, Philadelphia (J. Staggard bow, J. Carlin stroke); fifth, Bachelor Barge Club, Philadelphia (R. Roberts bow, D. Barry stroke); sixth, Crescent Boat Club, Philadelphia (C. A. Marshall bow, H. Henderson stroke); seventh, New Rochelle Rowing Club, New Rochelle, New York (J. E. Kane bow, E. Braun stroke). Time—5m. 54s.

Intermediate Single Sculls—Won by J. Blessing Jr., Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia; second, E. B. Boylan, Bayonne Rowing Association, Bayonne, N. J. (Only two starters). Time—5m. 34s.

Association Senior Single Sculls—Won by S. Moorehead, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia; second, W. R. Rigling, Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia; third, New Rochelle Rowing Club, New Rochelle, New York; fourth, R. L. Waidle, Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia. Time—5m. 19s.

Senior Four-Oared Gigs—Won by Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia (K. Myers bow, S. Moorehead 2, J. Costello 1, J. B. Kelly stroke); second, J. Costello 1, J. B. Kelly stroke; third, West Philadelphia Boat Club (M. Barry bow, J. Kelly 2, R. Regan 3, C. Cunningham stroke); fourth, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia (J. Costello 1, J. B. Kelly stroke). Time—5m. 34s.

Junior Quadruple Sculls—Won by Pennsylvania Rowing Club, Philadelphia (E. H. Bradley bow, F. H. Pederschildt 2, E. H. Pederschildt 3, C. O. Klose stroke); second, Philadelphia Boat Club, second (R. B. Chubb bow, J. Williams 2, F. M. Shaffer 3, W. Nevin stroke); West Philadelphia Boat Club, third (R. McCormick bow, A. Hefernan 2, J. Cunningham 3, E. Duff stroke); Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York, fourth (G. A. Zoeller bow, I. Hand 2, W. S. Sortesen 3, W. Haynes stroke). Time—5m. 24s.

Senior Championship Singles—Won by P. V. Costello, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia; second, W. E. G. Gilmore, Bachelor Barge Club, Philadelphia; third, W. R. Rigling, Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia. Time—5m. 31s.

Senior Double Sculls (50 Pounds)—Won by Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia (W. Allison bow, E. G. Schmidheiser stroke); second, Potomac Boat Club,

BIG ENTRY LIST
FOR BRAY TENNISThis Tournament Carries With It
Championship of Southeastern
Counties and County Wicklow

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The popularity of lawn tennis among Irishmen was shown during the week which ended August 13. Not only was the Bray championship tournament a great success, except that a gigantic list of competitors prevented the various

only three games in the two sets, while Campbell won against C. F. Scroope by 6-2, 6-1.

The second annual swimming race in the River Liffey, from Guinness' Wharf to Butt Bridge (about a mile and a half), excited considerable interest, both sides of the quays and all the bridges en route being densely thronged with spectators. Entries totaled 42, practically double last year's total, and the winner proved to be J. C. Hopkins, of Pembroke Swimming Club, who was in receipt of 65s. from the scratch man, E. E. Benson, Dublin University, the Irish half-mile champion, who was conceding the limit 3m. O. N. Armstrong, another Pembroke man, led for a quarter of the way, when he was caught and passed by Hopkins, who showed great pace with an easy trudgeon stroke. Once ahead Hopkins gradually drew away to win by 100 yards, 30 yards separating the second and third men. The time taken by the winner was 27m. 31s., or 63s. faster than last year.

The winner was presented with a silver cup and gold medal. There were six other awards, including a special prize for the fastest loser, E. E. Benson. Hopkins apparently has a brilliant future, because although as yet comparatively inexperienced, he has already won his club's mile handicap three times, thereby making the cup for this event his own property.

CLEVELAND WITHIN
HALF GAME OF TOP

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	80	48	.625
Cleveland	81	59	.576
St. Louis	68	66	.511
Boston	66	68	.492
Detroit	63	71	.470
Chicago	58	76	.427
Philadelphia	58	76	.427

RESULTS TUESDAY

Boston at New York
Cleveland at St. Louis
Philadelphia at Washington

GAMES TODAY

Boston at New York
Cleveland at St. Louis
Detroit at Cleveland
Chicago at St. Louis

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—By administering another defeat to the league-leading New York Highlanders the Boston Red Sox helped to shorten the gap that exists between the two top teams, Cleveland, on its part, winning from the St. Louis Browns. Both the Cleveland and Boston encounters were decided by scores of 2 to 1.

PHILADELPHIA CREATES SOMEWHAT

of a surprise by taking the measure of Washington by a 7 to 1 score. The Athletics, however, have been hitting the ball consistently of late, and given occasional good pitching they are able to show this strength to some advantage.

HIGHLANDERS DROP ODD GAME

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Boston Red Sox downed New York yesterday, 2 to 1, thus taking the odd game of their short series. J. L. Bush pitched a steady game throughout, and was aided by some splendid fielding by Edward Foster and John McInnis. The winning run came over in the seventh on Harry Leibold's single to center.

THE SCORE:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Boston.....0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—1 2 1
New York.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 1 2

Batteries—Bush and Walters; Hoyt and DeVormer, Schang. Umpires—Connolly, Moriarty and Wilson.

CLEVELAND'S VICTORY CLOSE

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—The Cleveland champions gained on the New York Highlanders by capturing yesterday's game with St. Louis, 2 to 1. Cleveland bunched five hits for runs in the third and sixth innings of yesterday's game and defeated St. Louis, 2 to 1. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Cleveland.....0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0—2 5 1
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1 7 0

Batteries—Mall and O'Neill; Dineen and Severed. Umpires—Dineen and Owens.

ATHLETICS HAVE THINGS EASY

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Philadelphia defeated Washington yesterday 7 to 1, marking up 14 hits off three visiting pitchers. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Philadelphia.....0 0 2 0 1 0 1 1 0—7 14 0
Washington.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 7 1

Batteries—Moore, Harris and Perkins; Zachary, Acosta, Schacht and Fleinich. Umpires—Evans and Hildebrand.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC
STATES REGATTAPhiladelphia Club Oarsmen
Carry Off Highest Honors in
the Thirtieth Annual Races

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Before more than 10,000 persons, the Philadelphia Club oarsmen carried off virtually all the honors in the thirtieth annual Middle Atlantic States regatta held on the Schuylkill River, Labor Day afternoon. Of the 18 races on the program, 15 went to local crews with Washington winning two and New York the other one.

Vesper Boat Club, with the versatile J. B. Kelly, world's amateur sculling champion as the individual star, led the entire field with eight first places. The Undine Barge Club was runner-up with four victories.

Kelly stroked three winning crews. He was in the senior double sculls with P. Costello as his partner and they rowed away from the Bachelor Barge Club pair, composed of R. Roberts and W. E. G. Gilmore. In senior four-oared gigs, Kelly set the winning stroke pace for the Vesper Club, beating the Potomac Boat Club of Washington by three and a half lengths with the West Philadelphia Boat Club, third and Bayonne, New Jersey, Rowing Association, last. The Vesper senior quadruple sculls, stroked by Kelly with P. Costello bow, J. Costello 2, and S. Moorehead 3, had things its own way and beat the West Philadelphia quartet of scullers by four or five lengths.

CLEVELAND WITHIN
HALF GAME OF TOP

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	80	48	.625
Cleveland	81	59	.576
St. Louis	68	66	.511
Boston	66	68	.492
Detroit	63	71	.470
Chicago	58	76	.427
Philadelphia	58	76	.427

RESULTS TUESDAY

Boston at New York
Cleveland at St. Louis
Philadelphia at Washington

GAMES TODAY

Boston at New York
Cleveland at St. Louis
Detroit at Cleveland
Chicago at St. Louis

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—By administering another defeat to the league-leading New York Highlanders the Boston Red Sox helped to shorten the gap that exists between the two top teams, Cleveland, on its part, winning from the St. Louis Browns. Both the Cleveland and Boston encounters were decided by scores of 2 to 1.

PHILADELPHIA CREATES SOMEWHAT

of a surprise by taking the measure of Washington by a 7 to 1 score. The Athletics, however, have been hitting the ball consistently of late, and given occasional good pitching they are able to show this strength to some advantage.

HIGHLANDERS DROP ODD GAME

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Boston Red Sox downed New York yesterday, 2 to 1, thus taking the odd game of their short series. J. L. Bush pitched a steady game throughout, and was aided by some splendid fielding by Edward Foster and John McInnis. The winning run came over in the seventh on Harry Leibold's single to center.

THE SCORE:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Boston.....0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—1 2 1
New York.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 1 2

Batteries—Bush and Walters; Hoyt and DeVormer, Schang. Umpires—Connolly, Moriarty and Wilson.

CLEVELAND'S VICTORY CLOSE

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—The Cleveland champions gained on the New York Highlanders by capturing yesterday's game with St. Louis, 2 to 1. Cleveland bunched five hits for runs in the third and sixth innings of yesterday's game and defeated St. Louis, 2 to 1. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Cleveland.....0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0—2 5 1
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1 7 0

Batteries—Mall and O'Neill; Dineen and Severed. Umpires—Dineen and Owens.

ATHLETICS HAVE THINGS EASY

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Philadelphia defeated Washington yesterday 7 to 1, marking up 14 hits off three visiting pitchers. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Philadelphia.....0 0 2 0 1 0 1 1 0—7 14 0
Washington.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 7 1

Batteries—Moore, Harris and Perkins; Zachary, Acosta, Schacht and Fleinich. Umpires—Evans and Hildebrand.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC
STATES REGATTAPhiladelphia Club Oarsmen
Carry Off Highest Honors in
the Thirtieth Annual Races

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Before more than 10,000 persons, the Philadelphia Club oarsmen carried off virtually all the honors in the thirtieth annual Middle Atlantic States regatta held on the Schuylkill River, Labor Day afternoon. Of the 18 races on the program, 15 went to local crews with Washington winning two and New York the other one.

Vesper Boat Club, with the versatile J. B. Kelly, world's amateur sculling champion as the individual star, led the entire field with eight first places. The Undine Barge Club was runner-up with four victories.

Kelly stroked three winning crews. He was in the senior double sculls with P. Costello as his partner and they rowed away

EQUALITY IN CIVIL SERVICE IS SOUGHT

National Federation of Federal Employees to Take Up Equal Pay, Reorganization and Re-classification at Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The question of securing equality for women in the United States Civil Service through abolition of the present double standard of wages will be one of the leading issues to come before the fifth annual convention of the National Federation of Federal Employees, said William J. Sleep, vice-president of the federation, discussing the plans for the convention. The meeting will be held in New Orleans from September 15 to 16.

One of the foremost questions that will be taken up by the convention, Mr. Sleep said, "will be the reorganization and reclassification of the government service. In other words, every phase of the problem of repairing the government machine so that it works properly will be taken up. It will be urged that reclassification be effected so that workers in the civil service will be rated according to skill and training. It will be asked that procedure be changed so that there will be some incentive to stay in the service."

The federation will prepare itself to offer every assistance to President Harding in reorganization. It will take up the problem of eliminating politics from the service, and the practice of promoting persons over others more skilled or of longer service for personal or political reasons.

Maximum Wage Bill
It is expected that the convention, the vice-president said, will consider plans for the support of the Nolan Minimum Wage Bill. The possibilities of reducing the expenses of the administrative machinery of government through elimination of duplication will be taken up, and the matter of cooperation with the plans of the Bureau of the Budget will be discussed. Some form of insurance for civil service employees will be considered.

Equal pay and equal opportunity for women in the civil service will be urged. With regard to this it is pointed out that the average salary of women in the service is \$300 less than the average salary of men. This double standard, it is urged, keeps women out of the higher paid positions, gives men the promotions of preference over better qualified women and fixes a lower rate of pay for women than for men on work of comparable skill.

During the months when, because of war conditions, women were appointed in greater numbers at higher salaries than ever before, it is said in explanation of the movement for equal consideration, only 5 per cent of the women appointed to the United States civil service were paid more than \$1300, while 44 per cent of the male appointees received more than that. Many bureaus have a virtual limit for women in respect to salaries, and the women employees are found massed in the lower scales of pay, very few reaching executive positions or receiving salaries more than \$1800, although doing highly technical work.

Salaries Limited
It is pointed out that Congress has limited the salaries of women experts in the women's bureau of the Department of Labor to \$1800 a year, except three at \$2000. In the same law salaries of \$1700 to \$1900 are allowed in other bureaus where comparable positions are filled by men. The federation resents the assertions of some senators that "\$2000 is enough for a woman."

Women flag-makers in the navy yards, it is declared, "women working in the arsenals, in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and in the mail equipment shop of the Post Office Department, where they are paid from lump sum appropriations, with rates fixed by the department heads, are paid less for their skilled machine operations than men are paid for unskilled labor, such as pushing trucks."

The National Federation of Federal Employees is composed of 246 local unions of government workers, in every state and every branch of the government service. Its platform is "Business methods in the government and fair play to the employees."

OPPOSITION VOICED TO FARE INCREASE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HARTFORD, Connecticut—That it is following out a general policy of "removing discriminations" in practically doubling the rates charged on the line operating between Hartford and Bristol, is the explanation given by the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad in announcing the increases in fare. Protest has been made by workers that the jump is prohibitive in view of falling wages; by merchants who have built up a suburban trade; and by Newton C. Brainard, Mayor of Hartford, and the Common Council. It is declared that the action means an added expense to the public at a time when it cannot be afforded and that the order of the road defeats its own ends. Business men, city officials and public opinion are urged to unite in opposition to the raise.

CANADIAN RUBBER MATES DOWN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Canadian News Office
MONTREAL, Quebec—Information has been received by the transportation bureau of the Montreal Board of Trade from the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada that an order has been promulgated putting into effect a recent decision regarding the lowering of rates on rubber and rubber articles, chiefly as applying to freight classification for rubber automobile tires and tubes. Under the new rates a substantial reduction in freight charges will be made, the ruling to go into effect immediately. This order has been made on an application by the Rubber Association of Canada, which applied for a revision downward of the rates on rubber.

BRITISH CHEMISTS JOIN AMERICANS

Many Prominent Visitors in New York to Take Part in Week's Meeting of Society, to Be Followed by Chemical Exposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The thousands of chemists arriving and registering at the headquarters of the sixty-second meeting of the American Chemical Society, at the American Club, yesterday, gave some indication of the importance of the sessions to be held during the balance of the week, followed by the seventh national exposition of the chemical industry next week. Of the 15,000 members of the society, a large proportion reside within easy traveling distance of New York and these all availed themselves of the opportunity to learn the results of the latest research in the many lines of arts and industry involved in recent developments.

But the principal reason for the importance of the meetings is the visit of the many outstanding figures in the chemical world, from Great Britain and Canada, who have been attending the annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry, the parent society of modern chemistry, in Montreal, Canada, during the past week. Chief among these are Sir William J. Pope, the retiring president of the society, and R. F. Rutten, its president-elect, professor of chemistry at McGill University. H. R. Proctor, professor emeritus of the University of Leeds, universally regarded as the leader in the study of leather chemistry, will tell the result of his latest researches in color measurements, made at the special laboratory at Leeds, built in his honor, at one of the special section meetings, in addition to taking an active part in the general sessions.

The English chemists, several hundred in number, with an equal number of Canadian members of the Society of Chemical Industry, arrived at the international bridge at Niagara Falls on Monday noon and were there welcomed by state and national officers, together with a delegation of distinguished chemists from the American society. They devoted the rest of the day to inspection of the power houses and other industrial establishments which have been the result of the utilization of Niagara power. Yesterday they made a visit to the works of the Smet-Solvay Company at Syracuse, after which the delegation proceeded to Albany and took a special night boat to New York.

The first official gathering will be held this morning at the gymnasium of Columbia University. After John E. Teeple, president of the New York section of the American society, has welcomed the visiting chemists, and Edgar F. Smith, president of the American Chemical Society, has replied, the principal address will be made by Francis P. Garvin, president of the Chemical Foundation, on "Chemistry and the State," dealing with the part that chemistry plays in modern civilization; Sir William J. Pope, on "Mustard Gas," and Professor Rutten on "Capital Organization of Industrial Research in Canada." This will be followed by a luncheon to the British and Canadian visitors, given by the local branch of the Society of Chemical Industry. In the afternoon a reception and lawn party will be given at Columbia University, in the grove, in honor of the two societies. A committee of the university, headed by Provost William H. Carpenter, will act as hosts.

SLOWER CARS FOR TOURISTS IN WEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California—Belief that the greater part of the traveling public desires to pass through the countryside more slowly than it is able to do on the regular trains, or even in the motor buses as at present run on schedules comparable with those of the trains, a company has been formed here for the operation of large touring cars at a more leisurely pace through the interesting sections of the State. The first route laid out, and over which the new cars are now operating, is from San Francisco to Los Angeles. Ordinarily, this is a run of about 13 to 14 hours, either in train or motor car, but the new cars will occupy two days in the trip, giving all passengers ample opportunity to see the country and to make stops at various points of interest.

LOOK FOR OIL IN OREGON
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Oregon—The Blue Mountain Oil Company of this city is making thorough test of the region of the Crooked River above Prineville and Bend for oil. The company already has over 200,000 acres of land in the Paulina section of Crook County under lease and has shipped timber for the first standard drilling rig. Mr. D. G. "Idler, geologist of many years' experience, states that there are indications of several well developed fields in central-eastern Oregon and that the oil should be of high refining type, paraffin base, and that extra deep drilling should not be necessary.

THEATERS

"The Three Musketeers" Filmed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—All the best of d'Artagnan, Athos, Porthos and Aramis run off before your eager eyes in the space of less than three hours; and you go out regretting that one Alexandre Dumas wasn't there to enjoy it, too.

He surely would not have objected to the liberties the scenario takes with his text. Aware of the censorship board around the corner, he would have approved the readjustment of certain relationships and circumstances. He would have been astonished by the speed and dash of the story, by its compactness and coherence, its rhythmic flowing from climax to climax. And he would have delighted in the d'Artagnan.

This d'Artagnan is not a single d'Artagnan. He is all the d'Artagnans who ever came out of Gascony seeking fortune. He is all the heroes who were ever heroic. In his steel flashes the courage of all courageous swordsmen. In his smile shines the recklessness of all who dare and think ahead. In his stride swaggers the pride that never approaches near a fall. He is, in a word, Dumas' brave Gascon Americanized.

This acting is a curious mixture of acrobatic and histrionic skill. The ability to leap out of any window anywhere, to run along roof-tops, to outpace a half-dozen men, to dive and swim at a moment's notice, here stand Douglas Fairbanks in good stead. And yet the broader sweepings of his brush are not all. He uses many niceties of expression. He knows how to make a smile or a wave of the hand mean as much as a soliloquy.

He was never more at home. From the moment when he rides away from his father in Gascony until the end, he throws his all into every foot of work. Who works harder than Douglas Fairbanks? And more easily?

No sooner does this d'Artagnan arrive in Paris than he is challenging everybody in sight to meet him back of the Luxembourg at 1 o'clock. There begins his association with Athos, Porthos and Aramis. It is he whom Constantine sends to England to recover from Buckingham the brooch whose absence would be disastrous if discovered by the King, as Cardinal Richelieu has planned that it shall be discovered. The scene of the King's ball is the tried and true stuff. The Queen is without the brooch. The King sends her back for it. The Cardinal smiles, and some one ought to hiss. But we out front know. It's all right. D'Artagnan has taken the brooch from the Cardinal's emissary. He has dived off the chaise boat, swum ashore, rode pell-mell to the Louvre, peddled the river, entered the secret way to the Queen's apartments, fought everybody on the stairs, staggered into his Sovereign's presence, and there you are, and the brooch, too. But we, with the rest, applaud when the Queen, wearing the brooch, re-enters the ball room, and the Cardinal slips away. Apparently every big film must have such a chase at the end, with everything depending upon the arrival of the chaise in the nick of time, and everybody knowing they will, but still sitting on the edge of the seat.

Here the film took its widest liberty with the story. The tragic ending of things between d'Artagnan and Constantine as Dumas wrote it would not have been in harmony with the carefree gaiety of this d'Artagnan, nor with the taste of film audiences. So the Cardinal is required to suspend his intrigues long enough to restore Constantine, Athos, Porthos and Aramis to d'Artagnan. No one hopes to wonder how the three musketeers were recovered from the snares into which the Cardinal's guards on the wild ride of the four to the channel.

It doesn't matter, anyway. What matters most about this film is that it preserves the atmosphere of the book and tells most of the story in better than approved motion picture style. It is directed by Mr. Fairbanks and Fred Niblo with careful regard for construction of scenes, so that they mount upward naturally and rapidly toward climaxes. The backgrounds reproduce the architecture and feeling of the time, although the sense of antiquity is sometimes lacking. The photography is excellent; there are several moments of rare beauty. Leon Barry, George Seligman and Eugene Pallette play d'Artagnan's companions with vigor. Nigel de Bruin's Cardinal is especially noteworthy by reason of its restrained yet graphic exposition of character. The others also help to make this picture stand high among the achievements of the screen.

GARMENT INDUSTRY CONDITIONS IMPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The Joint Board of Sanitary Control in the cloak, suit, skirt and dress industry has begun its eleventh annual inspection of about 4000 shops where women's clothing is made. The board, which is said to represent an experiment in sanitary self-control, reports great improvement in working conditions in the whole field of industry in the past decade. A decade ago garment making was a sweated industry with work carried on in cellars, kitchens, the rear of stores and under most unsanitary conditions. Since then a revolution has taken place, the board says, and conditions in the shops where women's garments are manufactured have become the best in any industry.

The board believes this change to be due to the interest and cooperation of both employers and employees, and to educational rather than detective methods of inspection. In this inspection, shop owners and shop chairmen will be interviewed and complaints noted, also defects in sanitary and fire protection, for the correction of which further cooperation between the employers and employees will be sought. Shops will be divided into four classes, the four to be inspected weekly.

MILK DESTROYED BY BALTIMORE DEALERS

Presentments Returned Against Dairymen and Firms by Grand Jury—Combine Alleged to Cover the Entire State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BALTIMORE, Maryland—Presentments against 28 of the most prominent dairymen of this city and against 19 corporations and organizations have been returned by the grand jury, when sworn testimony was submitted relative to an alleged combine of milk dealers throughout the State.

The dairymen were charged with conspiracy to create and maintain a monopoly of a necessity of life, and startling testimony was submitted to show that in their effort to keep milk prices from falling below 12 cents per quart, practically every dairy in Baltimore has been pouring great quantities into the sewers. The general indignation aroused by this testimony is accentuated by the fact that during the present summer there has been in Baltimore an unprecedented demand for milk for the benefit of the poor, particularly for children. The practice has been going on since May and has meant the deliberate wastage of thousands of gallons of milk.

Robert F. Leach, state's attorney, whose agents have been investigating the milk situation in every section of Maryland, said:

"The sworn testimony of one of the smaller dealers in the combine—now, of course, immune from prosecution—showed that milk was so plentiful with him that in June, after taking off the cream, he poured 2400 gallons into the sewer; that he did this at a loss and that other dealers in the combine frequently do the same thing."

"When asked why that milk, before being skimmed, or even afterward, was not offered to the consumer at 9 cents a quart, he gave no intelligent answer."

"The plain answer is that this sort of thing was then done, and probably is now being done at times to keep up the retail price of milk at 12 cents a quart. Such method of connection with this necessity of life ought surely to interest women's welfare organizations, as well as men who want to go to the Legislature."

Documentary evidence produced by Mr. Leach was substantiated and amplified by dealers who had been summoned to testify before the grand jury. The jury learned further that, although this amazing wastage of milk is going on, the general public was being informed that the price of milk would probably be increased early this month. Each of the accused will be required to appear in court and supply \$500 bail.

KANSAS AUTOMOBILE CLUB IS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Western News Office
TOPEKA, Kansas—Kansas motor car owners are talking of organizing a state automobile club for the purpose of advertising Kansas to tourists from other states and campaigning for improved highways in the State. A. L. Olinger, secretary of the Kansas Automobile Dealers Association, is now in California studying the organization of the two big clubs of that State. When he returns it is expected that the plan of organization in Kansas will be developed.

There are approximately 300,000 motor cars, trucks and motorcycles in the State, and a membership fee of \$1 would create a substantial fund for marking roads, carrying on educational campaigns throughout the State for good roads and working for adequate legislation for road building and supervision.

The Kansas Good Roads Association, which worked for years for the constitutional amendment to allow the State to aid in road construction disbanded when this job was completed, despite what remained to be done. The result was that the last Legislature paid little or no attention to the mandates of the people and no adequate state aid program was developed, and the State is two years behind in a good roads program.

CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

Classified Advertisements

HELP WANTED—WOMEN
WANTED—Mother's helper; light duties; good home; \$10.00 per week; interview by 2:00 p.m. Oct. 15. Box 201, Springfield, Mo. J. H. N.

ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS
BOARD and ROOM in quiet old-fashioned home. Beautiful and delicious fruits and veg. at low prices. 1515 Broadway, Chicago. Mrs. M. S. CLAVIER, R. F. D., Tinton, Mass.

AUTOMOBILES
1919 7-passenger custom built Hume Marmon Suburban Sedan. This car is in excellent condition all the way through. Must be seen to be appreciated. Call Brighton 1985-M after 6 P. M.

Owen Magnetic, in excellent condition. Always has been operated by a man who thoroughly understood it. Any one with a good knowledge of electricity would appreciate this car. MR. HILDRETH, Phone B. B. 7708.

1917 Cole 7-Passenger Sedan in very good condition. Will sell at low price if taken this week. Phone MR. TUFTS, B. B. 4795.

4-Passenger Sport Model Marmon touring car. New paint and excellent mechanical condition. Low price for immediate delivery. Brighton 1985-M. MR. MORGAN.

Oldsmobile Chummy Roadster. New paint and good mechanical condition. Write at once. Address P-106, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

7-Passenger Marmon Sedan. Car in shop being painted, and has just been completely overhauled. Ready for delivery in a few days. MR. JOHNSTON, B. B. 6399.

7-Passenger Marmon Touring Car renewed in Marmon shop and newly painted. Ready for immediate delivery. Address A-100, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ILLINOIS
AURORA
J. D. RICE & SON
Wall Paper, Paints, Oils and Glass
23 S. RIVER ST., AURORA, ILL.

CHICAGO
Fur Buying Advantages
Those who make their selections now from complete display of Coats, Wraps and Coats, by making a partial payment, they are given a guarantee covering all possible price fluctuations.
Tel. Central 3038 Furs Remodeled

I. PERLSON
Fine Furs
Shop: 508 North American Building, N. W. Cor. State and Monroe Sts., Chicago

JUST A LITTLE DIFFERENT BAKERY, CONFECTION AND DELICACY SHOP
1217 EAST SIXTY-THIRD STREET, CHICAGO
PHONE HYDE PARK 3739
BADER-PETERSON-COOK CO.
LUMBER
All Kinds of Building Material
Specialty: Crating and Box Lumber
1042 W. North Ave., Chicago
Tel. Lincoln 221 or 773

Suehlsen's Market House
2711 N. Halsted Tel. L. V. 1000, CHICAGO
KOLBE BROS.
High Grade Groceries and Meats
2200 S. Broadway, Chicago
Phone L. V. 236-2383

Men's Furnishings
HUBERT SCHUMACHER
609 North Avenue Tel. Lincoln 2490

Decatur Coal Co.
Original Hand-Mined Coal
110 N. BROADWAY Phone 80
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.
FOR DRY GOODS
OAK PARK
HARDWARE
ROCK ISLAND
FARM HOUSES AND COUNTRY GOODS
1215 1/2 St., Rock Island, Ill.

WILMETTE
A HOME BANK
that enjoys the protection of the Federal Reserve Bank
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WILMETTE

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO—Continued
P. F. PETTIBONE & CO.
15 SO. LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO
Printers, Stationers, Binders
Lithographers, Steel Die, and Copper Plate Engravers
An up-to-date plant to meet your wants in all lines of stationery for home and office. Special forms for churches and Sunday schools. Lowest prices outside pocket size. Blank books and office supplies.
Remember the address—15 SO. LA SALLE ST.

E. A. HOLDEN
Dry Goods and Men's Furnishings
7030-7032 North Clark Street, Chicago
Call Lake View 38
And see how pleasant it is to deal with WERNER BROS.

FIRE PROOF STORAGE CO.
2815 Broadway
Packing—Shipping—General Storage
THEODOR KRUEGER HARDWARE COMPANY
Hardware, Tools
Fine Cutlery, Kitchen Utensils, Household Specialties, Paints, Janitor Supplies
4548 Broadway ("Guthrie") CHICAGO
Phone Edgewater 1240 Monroe 315
THE PERFECT MECHANICAL

Autopoint Pencil
50 cents each
STEVENS, MALONEY & CO.
STATIONERS—PRINTERS—ENGRAVERS
715 N. La Salle St., Chicago

The Swiss Shop
BLOUSES, NEGLIGES, LINGERIE
4425 BROADWAY Tel. Edgewater 4613
328 SHERIDAN ROAD—Tel. Sunnyside 536
The Oldest Bank in Woodlawn
WOODLAWN TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
Member Federal Reserve System
1204 E. Sixty-Third St., CHICAGO
Resources, \$6,000,000.00
CITIZENS' STATE BANK OF CHICAGO

BOWMAN DAIRY CO.
MILK BOTTLED IN THE COUNTRY
PURE CREAM BUTTER
MAIN OFFICE: 140 W. ONTARIO ST.
Telephone Superior 470

Forest Glen Creamery Company
Bottled in the Country
Argyle Jewelry Store, 1133 Argyle Ravenswood 2699
MILLINERY
ATWOOD & WALKER
4471 Broadway Tel. Sunnyside 3778

GEO. B. BARWIG
FURNITURE HOUSE
"Home of Good Furniture"
3306 to 3344 North Clark Street, CHICAGO
Telephone Lake View 1178
Autumn's Smartest Style Conceptions at the One Unsurpassed Price
NO MORE \$5.00 NO LESS
WATERMAN
1187 E. 63rd St., CHICAGO
WILLIAM FRIED
Tailor
84 E. Monroe Street, CHICAGO, ILL.
Phone Rand 3037 Adjoining University Club

Decatur Coal Co.
Original Hand-Mined Coal
110 N. BROADWAY Phone 80
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.
FOR DRY GOODS
OAK PARK
HARDWARE
ROCK ISLAND
FARM HOUSES AND COUNTRY GOODS
1215 1/2 St., Rock Island, Ill.

WILMETTE
A HOME BANK
that enjoys the protection of the Federal Reserve Bank
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WILMETTE

Decatur Coal Co.
Original Hand-Mined Coal
110 N. BROADWAY Phone 80
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.
FOR DRY GOODS
OAK PARK
HARDWARE
ROCK ISLAND
FARM HOUSES AND COUNTRY GOODS
1215 1/2 St., Rock Island, Ill.

WILMETTE
A HOME BANK
that enjoys the protection of the Federal Reserve Bank
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WILMETTE

Decatur Coal Co.
Original Hand-Mined Coal
110 N. BROADWAY Phone 80
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.
FOR DRY GOODS
OAK PARK
HARDWARE
ROCK ISLAND
FARM HOUSES AND COUNTRY GOODS
1215 1/2 St., Rock Island, Ill.

WILMETTE
A HOME BANK
that enjoys the protection of the Federal Reserve Bank
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WILMETTE

Decatur Coal Co.
Original Hand-Mined Coal
110 N. BROADWAY Phone 80
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.
FOR DRY GOODS
OAK PARK
HARDWARE
ROCK ISLAND
FARM HOUSES AND COUNTRY GOODS
1215 1/2 St., Rock Island, Ill.

WILMETTE
A HOME BANK
that enjoys the protection of the Federal Reserve Bank
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WILMETTE

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON
Adams & Sweet Cleansing Co.
Rug and Garment Cleaners
Specialists on Oriental Rugs
200 REXFORD ST., BOSTON, MASS.
Established 1885 Tel. Bar. 1093

THE EARLE HAT
for Women and Girls
101 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON
GOWN'S WOMEN'S SHOP, 185 Main Ave., Boston—Valuable, Kays silk underwear, hosiery, gloves, lingerie, corsets and 177 cents.

E. F. CALDWELL
51 MERRIMAC ST., Boston, established 1905; tel. Haymarket 3007-3008; save money on your housekeeping bills; 16 furniture trucks to give you prompt and efficient delivery service; parking, washing and storage of household goods; we insure all goods while in transit.

WILLIAM R. HAND CO., Inc.
44 LARGES STREET, Boston
Straw and Panama Hats cleaned and re-trimmed. Men's soft, stiff, silk and oyster hats cleaned and re-trimmed. Women's Hats cleaned and re-trimmed. Bands, blouses put on while you wait.

SNAPSHOTS OF HISTORIC NEW ENGLAND
Will be a source of pleasure to you in later years
ROBEY'S—DEVELOPING AND PRINTING
will help you to enjoy them more
KODAKS—PHOTO SUPPLIES
A COMPLETE LINE
ROBEY-FRENCH CO.
EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY
35 Broadfield St., Boston

ACCOUNT BOOKS
and all requisites demanded by the person of the office or in the home may be found at
BARRY, REALE & CO.
108-110 Washington Street, Boston
Phone Richmond 1293

MISSOURI
ST. LOUIS
Lindell 5078
Enterprise
Expert Rug and Carpet Cleaners
4229-31-33 EASTON AV.

Werner Boot Shop
3171 South Grand Avenue
The ELGIN CREAMERY
operates one of the most sanitary stores in St. Louis. We carry high grade cheese, butter, cream, canned goods and delicacies.
2435 Manchester Ave. Grand 2904-W.

JOHN S. BUNTING
THE JEWELER
2310 NORTH VANDEVENTER
AALCO
LAUNDRY CO.
LINDELL 1740 DELMAR 1907
QUALITY DRY CLEANING
HAFMAN BROS. LOTHEES LEANERS

ST. LOUIS
8100 Arsenal St., 5902 Delmar Bl.
"The Tiffany of Cleaners"
St. Louis Cleaning Co.
Delicate work our specialty
4477 OLIVE ST.
Forest 4500 Delmar 1225-J

NEW JERSEY
PATERSON
—Say It With Flowers—
VESELIUS
Floral Artist Gold Fish and Supplies
89 Broadway Paterson, N. J.

NEW YORK
AUBURN
FOSTER-ROSS CO., Inc.
One of Auburn's Leading Department Stores
Fashion Progress Reliability Economy

NEW YORK CITY
De Old English
Restaurant
14 East 44th Street
Luncheon—Special Afternoon Service
Dinner—A la Carte Throughout Day

RICHMOND HILL
Rich Hill 4330-4331
3219 Jamaica Avenue, near Jefferson Avenue
HENRY BAHRENBURG
Choice Meats

SARATOGA SPRINGS
Van Voast & Leonard
INSURANCE
382 Broadway, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

SCHENECTADY
GOODMAN'S BAKERY
Pastry and Delicatessen
The Schenectady Clothing Co., Inc.
Clothing, Hatters & Men's Furnishers
313-315 STATE STREET
Hugh O'Brien, Pres. Frank J. Egan, Vice Pres.
Frank J. Walton, Treas.—Samuel E. Curtis, Sec.
Phone 2025 Down Town Office—2 Lorraine Block
RINDLEFLISH
CLAYTON AND DYER
116 2nd St., Schenectady. Phone connection.

WHITE PLAINS
PEOPLE'S MARKET, INC.
City Dressed Meats and Fancy Poultry
194 Main St., White Plains, N. Y.
Classified Advertising Charge
20 cents an agate line
In estimating space, figure six words to the line.

THE HOME FORUM

Hosey's Varses

A letter from Mr. Ezekiel Biglow of Jamaica to the Hon. Joseph T. Buckingham, Editor of the Boston Courier, enclosing a poem of his son, Mr. Hosea Biglow:

Jaylen, June 1848.

Master Eddy,—"Our Hosea was down to Boston last week, and he see a cruelin Sarjant a struttin round as poplar as a hen with one chickin, with two fellers a drummin and fittin arter him like all nater, the sarjant he thout Hosea hed n't gut his t' teeth cut cos he looked a kind o' 's though he'd jest com down, so he callied to hook him in, but Hosea wud n't take none o' his hares for all he hed much as twenty Rooster's (talse stuck onto his hat and ennamost ennt brass a bobbin up and down on his shoulders and figured onto his coat and trowsers, let alone wut nater hed sot in his featers, to make a six pounder out on.

wal, Hosea he com home consider- abal riled, and arter I'd gone to bed I heern him a thrashin round like a short-tailed Bull in fl-time. The old Woman see she to me, see she, Zekie, see she, our Hosea's got suthin an- other see she, don't you Bee skeered, see I, he's oney amakin pottery see I, he's ollers on hand at that are busy- nes like Da & Martin, and shure enuf, cum morning, Hosea he cum down staves full chizzle, hare on eend and cote tales flyin, and sot rite of to go reed his varses to Parson Wilbur bein he haint aney grate shows o' book larnin himself, bimbeby he cum back and sed the parson wud drefle tickled with 'em as I hoop you will Be, and said they wus True grit.

Hosea see taint hardly fair to call 'em hisn now, cos the parson kind o' slicked off sum o' the last varses, but he told Hosea he did n't want to put his ore in to tetch to the Rest on 'em, being they wus very well as they wus, and then Hosea see he sed suthin a nuther about Simplex Mundishes or sum sech feller, but I guess Hosea kind o' did n't hear him, for I never hearn o' nobody o' that name in this village, and I've lived here man and boy seventy-six year cum next tader diggin, and they aint no wheres a kitting spryer 'n I be.

If you print 'em I wish you'd jest let folks know who Hosey's father is, cos my ant Kesian used to say it 's nater to be curus see she, he 's a likely kind o' lad.

Ezekiel Biglow.
From "The Biglow Papers," by James Russell Lowell.

One Desire

The painter, the sculptor, the com- poser, the epic rhapsodist, the orator, all partake of one desire, namely, to express themselves symmetrically and abundantly, not dwarfishly and frag- mentarily.—Emerson.

Having One Mind

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
WHEN Moses was given the Ten Commandments, the first demand was, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me," and this commandment is absolutely adhered to, really embodies the entire decalogue. Now, in order to have but one God, the great I AM, the student of Christian Science, turn- ing earnestly to divine Mind for light on this subject, soon realizes the necessity of rejecting all beliefs founded on human conjectures. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says on page 496 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "You will learn that in Christian Science the first duty is to obey God, to have one Mind, and to love another as your- self." Hence, man's duty is obedience to this one unlimited Mind, and being obedient implies that one heeds and executes the commands, and complies with the requirements of Principle, God. This task is not so difficult as it may first appear, when it is under- stood that divine Mind, which is cause, and its infinite creation, or effect, is all there is, and is immutable and indestructible. And since effect can- not be unlike its cause, the logical se- quence is that the true man is the perfect effect or right action of in- finite Principle.

At times, one's environment, busi- ness affairs, and even health, may seem to be dominated and controlled by mortal mind in the guise of per- sonality, place, or thing. For instance, this so-called human mind declaring itself to be law, rules that if mankind has neglected to obey certain health regulations it must pay the penalty in sickness and suffering. Then if a mor- tal accepts the so-called man-made laws as true, he suffers accordingly, until the goodness and omnipresence of divine intelligence as the only law- giver is recognized as supreme and omnipotent. Mrs. Eddy says: "Con- stant toil, deprivations, exposures, and all untoward conditions, if without sin, can be experienced without suffer- ing. Whatever it is your duty to do, you can do without harm to your- self." (Science and Health, p. 385.) When man awakes to the fact that the first duty is to have but one God and acknowledge the truth of the per- fectness and oneness of Principle and its infinite idea, the disease, or unfa- vorable business condition, or what- ever erroneous condition is present, in belief, disappears. Spiritual man is made in God's image and likeness, hence any suffering from false laws, the suppositional opposite of the true law, is an impossibility.

In the parable of the ten virgins, related in Matthew, it is told how five of the virgins kept their lamps trimmed and burning with a goodly supply of oil. Consecrated to their work, their spiritual understanding overcame the midnight darkness of materiality. The other five are styled the foolish virgins who "took their lamps, and took no oil with them." They were still steeped in materiality and evil thinking, having failed to re- plenish their stock of oil after the first glimpse of spiritual actuality. Then when the cry at midnight came, "Behold, the bridegroom cometh; go ye out to meet him," the foolish maid- ens begged oil of the wise but were answered, "Go ye rather to them that sell, and buy for yourselves." Note that they were to "buy" for them- selves. Spirituality is something, then, that cannot be received, as a gift. It must be bought and paid for by giving up material ways of living and exchanging the desires of the flesh, evil and diseased thoughts, for the true knowledge of the perfect Mind, God, who "healeth all thy diseases." It is in fact, being obedi- ent to the First Commandment, having "no other gods before me."

Aggressive mental suggestion is a belief of many minds, and specifically claims that so-called mortal mind dominates and controls thinking. Of course, in reality there is but the one infinite Mind which governs the en- tire universe including man, and this Mind is continually imparting all good to the true man. One of the subtler attacks of suggestion occurs when it claims to come to one as his own thinking. For example, one may find himself thinking: "I am not satisfied with my work." I do not like my em- ployer. The place I am living does not satisfy my needs." Now mortal mind would like to keep a man rest- less and continually dissatisfied; to keep him from thinking rightly where- ever he finds himself. Instead of ad- mitting such arguments and false suggestions, one should turn to divine Mind, God, and listen for the "still small voice." Reason with yourself: "What really is my work?" and the answer invariably will come, "To be about my Father's business." "Who is true employer?" "God, divine Prin- ciple." "Where is man living?" "In divine consciousness." When man's entire being is seen to be spiritual and in Mind, and one knows that man can never be separated from the one in- finite cause, Principle, one's work and environment will not only be pleasant, but happiness will result in the knowl- edge that man is serving Principle and that the very activity of idea is nec- essary for Principle to be expressed. Mrs. Eddy states in the textbook, Science and Health: "God, without the image and likeness of Himself, would be a nonentity, or Mind unex- pressed. He would be without a wit- ness or proof of His own nature. Spiritual man is the image or idea of God, an idea which cannot be lost nor

separated from its divine Principle." (Page 303.)

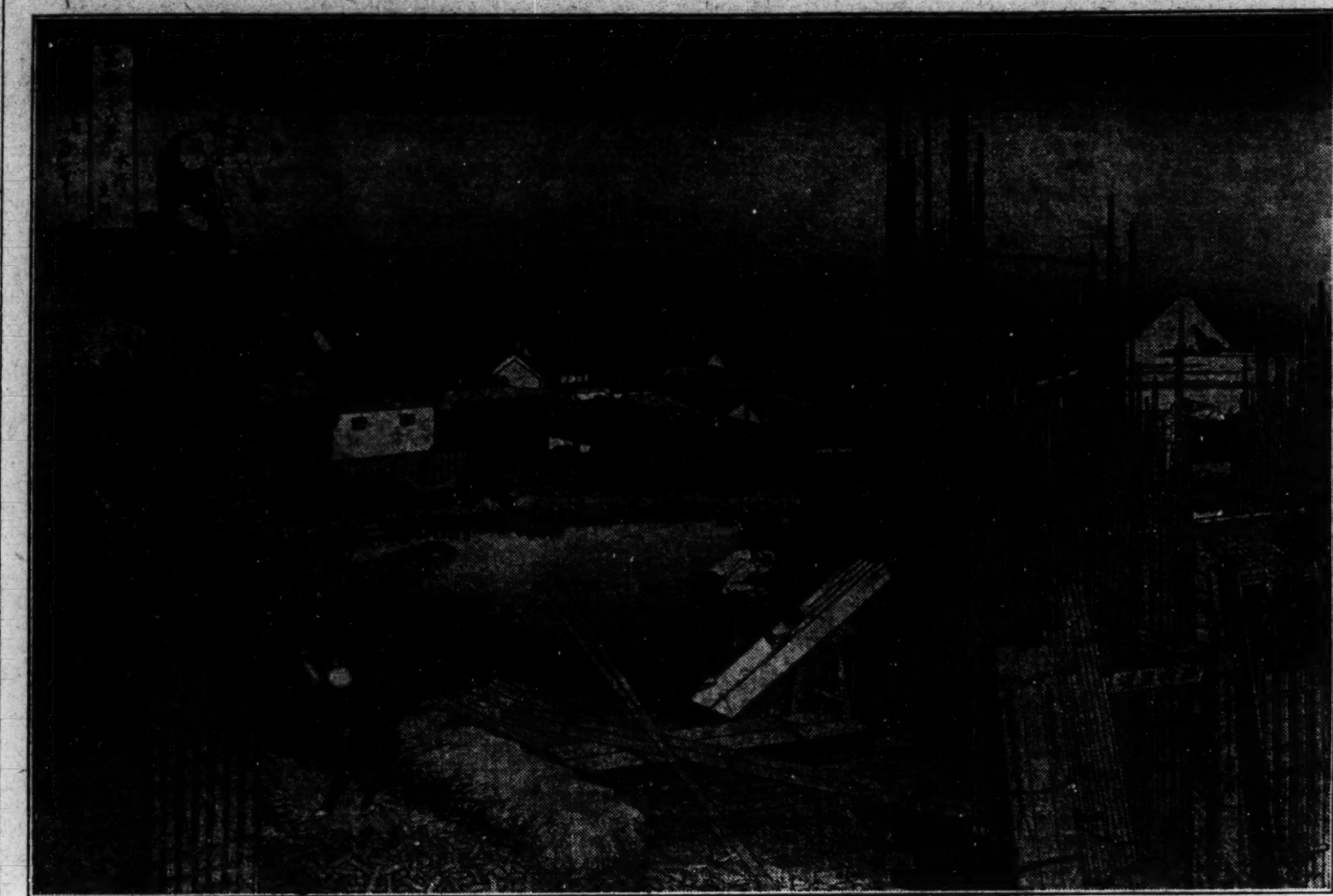
When it is fully realized that man is forever dwelling in divine con- sciousness, the one Mind, good and peace will be experienced at all times and in all circumstances. It is the peace that springs from giving ear to and executing and carrying out the commands of divine Mind.

made his entry into Dublin on horse- back. Since he had to keep his right hand free to remove his hat every minute, or so, in acknowledgment of his welcome, and as his horse got alarmed by the noise, the cheering, and the waving of flags, he managed to give a very pretty exhibition of horsemanship. "By the way, Irish cheering is a thing 'sul generis.' In place of the

ble, and allowed me to try on his liv- ery, including the coveted big silver arm-badges and his top-boots. In my borrowed plumage I gave the stablemen to understand that I was as good as engaged already as postilion. Byrne informed me of some of the disad- vantages of the position. "The heart in ye would be broke at all the clanging them leathers required."—"The Days Before Yesterday.")

that his opponent would take no ad- vantage of him, knowing that next time he might file a blank declaration himself. The real thing was, in the words of one of them, "to brush way the little chinquapin bush p'lnts and get at the case."

He held men generally in some con- tempt; but as they approached in the scale to the dignity of members of the bar, his estimation of them rose. The



Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor by permission of the trustees of the British Museum

A color print by Hokusai

Hokusai Magnificent as a Draughtsman

In considering the engraved designs, we have to realize, in the first place, the limitations under which they were produced. National tradition pro- hibited the introduction of shadow, but this prohibition would have had little weight with an independent spirit like that of Hokusai. His own words prove that he had seen how, by shadow, the Europeans produce a de- ceptive imitation of nature, but he adds that the Japanese artist is con- tent with form and color. That the most truly decorative painting of the West, from Giotto to Puvie de Chavannes, has in practice limited itself in a similar way is a warning against condemning Hokusai's choice too hastily.

We have again to remember that it was the national custom to draw with the brush instead of with the pen, which accounts for certain peculiarities of technique. Nevertheless, in Hokusai's hands, the brush has none of the disabilities of the stiffer instru- ment; indeed, a drawing of a Chinese warrior in the writer's possession is done with such extraordinary exactness and freedom, that even Dürer would have found it too difficult to copy. Again, all Japanese drawing is done in black on a white ground. They thus miss the brilliant effects obtained by engravers who design in white on black; and Hokusai is no exception to the rule. His design is blonde in general effect, and, except in fine airy impressions, the darks are apt to look spotty, through over-printing, by con- trast with the light proportions.

When due allowance has been made for these peculiarities, it at once be- comes evident how magnificent a draughtsman Hokusai is. His hand is so steady that he can draw like a machine; his knowledge is so com- plete, that he can get straight to the Rembrandt; his early work shows that he can imitate the feminine airs and graces of his predecessors; his later, that he had the secret of the vigor and force of the great Chinese masters. His skill is limited only by the shares of his native land, for, as we have seen, he drew most of its contents that were worth the drawing. He was master of the men and beasts around him, as no artist has ever mastered the animate world of his own country.—"Hokusai," by C. J. Holmes.

A Boy in Dublin

"We arrived at Kingstown in the early morning," writes Lord Frederic Hamilton, telling of his life in Dublin as a child in the viceregal lodge, "and anchored in the harbor, but, by a polite fiction, the 'Munster' was sup- posed to be absolutely invisible to ordinary eyes, for the new Lord- Lieutenant's official time of arrival from England was eleven a. m. Accord- ingly, every one being arrayed in their very best for the State entry into Dublin, the 'Munster' got up steam and crept out of the harbor (still, of course, completely invisible), to cruise about a little, and to re- enter the harbor (obviously direct from England), amidst the booming of twenty-one guns from the guard- ship, a vast display of bunting, and a tornado of cheering. . . .

"My father, as was the custom then,

deep-throated, reverberating English cheer, it is a long, shrill sustained note, usually very high-pitched.

"The State entry into Dublin was naturally the first occasion on which I had ever driven through streets lined with soldiers and gay with bun- ting. If I remember right, I accepted most of it as a tribute to my own small person.

"On arriving at the Viceregal Lodge in the Phoenix Park, my brother and I were much relieved at finding that we were not expected to live perpetu- ally surrounded by men in full uni- form and by ladies in smart dresses, as we had gathered that we were fated to do during the morning's cer-emonies at Dublin Castle.

"The Viceregal Lodge is a large, unpretentious, but most comfortable house, standing in really beautiful grounds. The one hundred and sixty acres of its inclosure have been laid out with such skill as to appear to the eye double or treble the extent they actually are. The great attraction to my brother and me lay in a tract of some ten acres of woodland which had been allowed to run entirely wild. We soon peopled this very satisfactorily with two tribes of Red Indians, a sufficiency of bears, lions and tigers, and an appalling dragon. I fear that in view of the size of the little wood, these imported inhabitants must have had rather cramped quarters.

"The enacting of the rôle of a Red Indian, 'brave' was necessarily a little fatiguing, for, according to Fenimore Cooper, our guide in these matters, it was essential to keep up an uninter- rupted series of guttural grunts of 'Ug! Ug!' the invariable manner in which his 'braves' prefaced their remarks.

"There was perhaps little need for the imaginary menagerie, for the Dub- lin Zoological Gardens adjoined the 'Lodge' grounds, and were accessible to us at any time with a private key. . . .

"My own personal ambition at that period was a modest one. My mother always drove out in Dublin in a carriage-and-four, with postillions and two outriders. We had always used black carriage-horses, and East, the well-known job-master, had provided us for Dublin with six splendid blacks, all perfect matches. Our fam- ily color being crimson, the crimson barouche, with the six blacks and our own black and crimson liveries, made a very smart turn-out indeed. O'Con- nor, the wheeler-postilion, a tiny little elderly man, took charge of the carriage, and directed the outriders at turnings by a code of sharp whistles. It was my consummate am- bition to ride leader-postilion to my mother's carriage, and above all to wear the big silver coat-of-arms or postillions had strapped to the left sleeves of their short jackets on a broad crimson band. I went to O'Connor in the stable-yard, and con- sulted him as to my chance of obtain- ing the coveted berth. O'Connor was distinctly encouraging. He thought nine rather young for a postilion, but when I had grown a little, and had gained a little more experience, he saw no insuperable objections to my obtaining the post. The leader-posti- lion was O'Connor's nephew, a smart-looking light-built boy named Byrne. Byrne was less hopeful about my chance. He assured me that such a rare combination of physical and in- tellectual qualities were required for a successful leader-rider, that it was but seldom they were found, as in his case, united in the same person. . . . Little Byrne, however, was quite affa-

September

In far-off russet cornfields, where the dry Gray shocks stand peaked and with- ering, half concealed In the rough earth, the orange pump- kins lie, Full-ribbed; and in the windless pasture-field The sleek red horses o'er the sun- warmed ground Stand pensively about in companies, While all around them from the mo- tionless trees The long clean shadows sleep without a sound.

Under cool elm-trees floats the distant stream, Moveless as air; and o'er the vast warm earth— The fathomless daylight seems to stand and dream. A liquid cool elixir—all its girth Bound with faint haze, a frail trans- parency, Whose lucid purple barely veils and fills The utmost valleys and the thin last hills, Nor mars one whit their perfect clarity.

A Lawyer of Old Virginia

His law library was a curious one; it embraced the great text-writers, Lit- tleton, Blackstone—generally in old editions with marginal notes in the handwriting of his early and ambitious days; it had probably the Virginia Reports and a few, a very few, old English reports, the decisions of Lord Hardwick and Lord Mansfield being among them, generally in old volumes, the others having been borrowed and never returned.

On circuit he carried his library and his wardrobe in his saddle-bags. If, however, his law library was scant, his general library was much more complete; on the shelves of his book-presses were the classics, both Latin and English, all testifying use, for nothing there was for show. These he knew; he not only read them, but loved them; he associated with them; he revelled in them. The poets and sages of the past were his teachers, his friends. . . .

Before a judge he was powerful; for he argued from the bed-rock prin- ciples. This was his strength. He was trained to it. Often retained on the court green just before the case was called at bar, in out-of-the-way places where there were no books, he was forced to rely upon his reason; and his reason and his cause equally pre- vailed. One of his maxims was, "Com- mon law is common sense." Another was, "The reason of the law is the life of the law." He did not need books; as was said, no man had more com- tempt for authorities, no man had more respect for authority.

But if he was potent before a judge, before a jury he was supreme. For pleading he had little or no respect. It was to be accepted as one of the ec- centricities of the profession; it was like some of the unaccountable and in- scrutable things in the old dispensa- tion, to be accepted in silence; it was a mystery. His great aim was to come to the jury. He often filed a blank declaration, secure in the knowledge

Hereward on a May Morning Ride

Eleventh Century

It was four o'clock on a May morn- ing, when Hereward set out to see the world, with good armor on his back, good weapon by his side, good horse between his knees, and—rare luxury in those penniless, though otherwise plentiful days—good money in his purse. What could a lad want more, who under the harsh family rule of those times had known nothing of a father's, and but too little of a mother's love? He rode away west- ward, avoiding, of course, Kesteven and Bourne. Through Milton woods he rode, and lingered but one moment, as he crossed the King Street at Cas- tor. Haughlands, to glance up the straight Roman road which led towards his home. That led to the old world. He was going to the new; and he pricked his horse gaily on through Bainton woods, struck the Ermine Street on Southorpe Heath, and so on towards the Welland, little dreaming that on those open wolds a palace would one day arise, beside which King Edward's new Hall at Westmin- ster would show but as a tything barn; and that the great patriot who would build that palace would own, as his birthplace, the very home from which Hereward fled that day.

Over the Welland to Brig Casterton, where Dick Turpin crossed in after times, like him avoiding Stamford town; and then up the Ermine Street, through primeval glades of mighty oak and ash, with holly and thorn beneath, swarming with game, which was as highly preserved then as now, under Canute's severe forest laws. The yellow roses stood and stared at him knee- deep in the young fern; the pheasant called his hens out to feed in the dewy grass; the blackbird and thrush sang out from every bough; the wood-lark trilled above the high oak tops, and sank down on them as his song sank down. And Hereward rode on, rejoic- ing in it all. It was a fine world in the Bruneseval. What was it then outside? Not to him, as to us, a world circular, circumscribed, mapped, bot- anized, zoologized; a tiny planet about which everybody knows, or thinks they know, everything; but a world un- known; a vast flat plain reaching no one knew whence or where, save that the mountains stood on the four cor- ners thereof to keep it steady, and the four winds of heaven blew out of them; and in the center, which was to him the Bruneseval, such things as he saw; but beyond, things unspeak- able—dragons, giants, rocs, orcs, Paynims, Saracens, Emirs and Sul- tans, Kaisers of Constantinople, Kaisers of India and of Cathay, and beyond them again of lands as yet un- known—"Hereward the Wake," by Charles Kingsley.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

THE original standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	.....\$3.00
Orange sheep, vest pocket edition, Warren's India Bible paper	.....3.00
Morocco, vest pocket edition, Warren's India Bible paper	.....3.50
Full leather, stiff cover (same paper and size as cloth edition)	.....4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper)	.....5.00
Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	.....6.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Warren's India Bible paper)	.....7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and French	.....\$3.50
Cloth	.....\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	.....5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and German	.....\$3.50
Cloth	.....\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	.....5.50

Where no Christian Science Read- ing Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1903 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
Communications regarding the content of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscript is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not assume responsibility for such communications.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press is exclusively en- titled to the use for republication of all news dispatches contained in its service or otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

All rights of copyright of special dis- patches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICES TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
One Year, \$10.00 Six Months, \$5.00
Three Months, \$3.00 One Month, \$1.10
Single copies 5 cents

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Advertising charges given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

NEWS OFFICES

EUROPEAN: Ambler House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.
WASHINGTON: 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.
WESTERN: Suite 1458 McCormick Build- ing, 532 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC COAST: 255 Geary Street, San Francisco.
CANADIAN: 702 Howe Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario.
AUSTRALASIAN: Collins House, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.
SOUTH AFRICAN: Guardian Buildings, Cape Town.

ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York City, 21 East 40th St.
Chicago, 1458 McCormick Bldg.
Kansas City, 501A Commerce Bldg.
San Francisco, 255 Geary St.
Los Angeles, 429 Van Ness Bldg.
Seattle, 619 Jackson Green Bldg.
London, Ambler House, Norfolk Street, Strand

Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature, including
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BULLETIN, THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, LE JOURNAL DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7, 1921

EDITORIALS

China's Opportunity

ALTHOUGH the identity of the Chinese delegation to the Washington conference is not yet known, there would seem to be every prospect that an effort will be made to secure a personnel which shall be acceptable both to the North and the South, so that China may present a united front to the world. Some days ago it was pointed out in this paper that, if the North and South were to face the whole question dispassionately, they would inevitably discover that, on the subjects likely to be discussed at Washington, there was not much difference in their views. It must be quite evident that any effort on the part of Canton to weaken the hands of Peking in dealing with this matter will inevitably defeat the very purpose at which Canton is professedly aiming, namely, the reunion of all China under a real democratic régime.

It is particularly important at this moment, that the outside world should seek to form some just estimate as to the present situation in China. This is by no means so easy as might at first appear, in view of the enormous amount that is being written about the country. Nothing is more striking than the polar opposition between author after author in regard to China. On the one side stands the extreme enthusiast who can see nothing in China but the steady and uninterrupted advance of the whole people toward one of the most enlightened forms of democratic government it is possible to conceive. On the other side is the extreme skeptic who can see nothing in all that has happened in China, during the past ten years, but the new orientation of old faults and old failings, the rehabilitation of old autocracies in new garments, and the masquerading of old corruptions in the habiliments of new virtues. Between these two extremes the truth lies. The first fact to remember about China is, what a certain able statesman once said about India, that China is a big place. In the territorial immensity of China, and amongst its 400,000,000 people, there is room for every kind and every stage of political and social development. It may be perfectly true, as asserted by one well-known authority, that all the war there is between the North and the South, not to mention the East and the West, is brought about by the quarrels "between five super-Tuchuns and seventeen lesser satraps who maintain armed forces in the field and even on paper." It may be true that these forces are not seriously engaged in any systematic warfare for assertion of clearly defined political ideas. It may be true that the only real warfare waged now is "the same old struggle for place and patronage and pelf which has gone on grimly and silently for centuries around and about the seats of the mighty in Peking." It may be true that amongst a very large section of those in power there is no longer any serious pretense of vital difference between the North and South, but that the whole farce is being maintained for the primitive purpose of mutual gain. All these things may be true, and yet it does not, for one moment, affect the great fact that the driving force in China today, as it has been for the last ten years and more, is the determination of a certain farseeing few to lead their very fellowmen out of corruption and political failure into something like ordered government.

The belief of the extreme enthusiast and the belief of the extreme skeptic are almost equally untrue and almost equally harmful. The history of every nation, as far as political progress is concerned, is the history of small beginnings, and the history of these beginnings has always been characterized by the most contradictory reports and contradictory opinions. One of the most notable facts about the war was the way in which perfectly honest and entirely reliable correspondents, on the same front, at the same time, would send home entirely different reports as to conditions. This must inevitably be the case where anyone attempts to view a huge situation at close quarters, and is not, at every turn, reminding himself of the fact that he is witnessing only a very small part of the great drama. This, at any rate, is exactly the situation in regard to China today. The Chinese question is essentially a question in which the onlooker, if he is conscientious and dispassionate, sees most of the game. The great affairs of great nations are never really complicated, the moment one has begun to discern the real drifts and to divide between them and the whirlpools and eddies which seem for the time being so imposing, but actually have no meaning.

The whirlpools and eddies of political unrest are tremendously in evidence in China, just now. Indeed, if a picture of the country were to be drawn from the news which is detailed concerning it in the world's press the story of disintegration, collapse, and chaos might well seem to present overwhelming claims to credit. It is only when the remarkable, patient progress which China, in spite of all her difficulties, is unquestionably making, in industry, in commerce and, above all, in education is studied, and duly weighed, that the great underlying drift toward better things can be justly discerned. As a writer in this paper put it, some months ago, speaking of the differences between the North and the South, "Out of it all gleams the hope that Canton is blazing the way, the only way, for the suppression of the arrogance of the corrupt Tuchuns in the provinces, and the establishment of some form of constitutional government in Peking." This "prodding of Canton" is indeed typical.

The decisions taken by China, in regard to the Washington conference, within the next few weeks, will be an extraordinary test of the real progress which the country has made. If those responsible for the conduct of affairs, whether in the North or in the South, come to recognize the importance of representing China at Washington as a united nation, it will be a sure proof afforded, not for the first time, that, when it comes to the test, the truly democratic idea is sure to win the right of way. China today has a great opportunity, and all her well-wishers will hope that she will seize it and so achieve that unity which is ever more than half the battle toward success.

A New Era in Cuba and Mexico

RECENT news dispatches from Havana, Cuba, make it appear that the Cuban Chamber of Deputies has been taking action against profiteering. At least, profiteering seems to have been branded as a criminal matter under the provisions of a measure framed for the protection of the live-stock industry, fixing prices to be charged for meat and imposing penalties to be inflicted upon persons who disregard the prices thus established. How far this measure is likely to be of general benefit is not easy to say, but its adoption calls attention to the fact that some of the countries that count as near neighbors of the United States are showing a considerable tendency toward progressive activities.

The case in point is Cuban, but evidences of other up-to-date tendencies have been coming recently from Mexico. They are reminders that neither of these countries is quite so far behind the times as many people have been accustomed to imagine. Mexico City thought favorably enough of keeping abreast of events to adopt the daylight saving system this year. It was the first time anything of the sort had been tried there. Perhaps it was a reflection of similar action in the United States. If so, the same may perhaps be said of the anti-liquor effort that has been noticeable in Mexico within the last year or two. The status of liquor in that country in the past has been such that any general restrictions now would be likely to attract the attention of other countries. All the more noticeable, then, have been the official declarations in favor of a general prohibition law for eliminating such things as whisky, brandy and gin forthwith, and gradually reducing the percentage of alcohol in beer and wine until, within a few years, that percentage shall not be more than .5 per cent.

Newspaper dispatches out of Mexico just now are largely taken up with discussions of the foreign holdings of oil in that country, and the possibility of the recognition of the Obregon Government by the United States. But, all the while, though almost overlooked by the northern press, steady progress is being made in bringing the country abreast of modern conditions elsewhere. The railroads have been largely rehabilitated; the great land holdings are being broken up and redistributed; good highways connecting the various state capitals with Mexico City are being constructed at the rate, so a responsible visitor reports, of 300 miles a month; public schools have been established in every town and such encouragement has been given to private schools that more than 1700 of them have been opened; the teaching of higher branches through the University of Mexico has been resumed; banks have been reopened and their conveniences are being extended throughout the Republic; and government steamships are being successfully operated to the ports of the United States as an aid to the revival of the international commerce of Mexico.

It is time to stop thinking of Cuba and Mexico as "back numbers." The modern spirit is at work in both of them and they are coming forward rapidly.

Prices and Wage Schedules

As a factor in the processes of readjustment, just as it was a factor during the war period in producing unreasonable inflation, profiteering by the middleman is unquestionably delaying what might be a reasonably quick and easy solution of the wage earner's problems, and incidentally the problems of the employer. The claim is made, and fairly well supported by statistics, that the manufacturers, jobbers, and wholesalers, at least of manufactured food products, clothing, and house furnishings, have made reasonable reductions from price schedules continuing throughout the war period and for quite a time thereafter. In other words, it appears that in the matter of farm products and foods at wholesale, the replacement cost to the retailer has been reduced 52 per cent. The replacement cost of cloths and clothing has been reduced 45.9 per cent, and the replacement cost of house furnishings 27.6 per cent. Now these figures, on their face, represent what might be regarded as important reductions in the weekly or monthly budget of the wage earner. But it appears that it has not been made possible for him to benefit by these readjustments. The reason is that the retailer of clothing, who is able to replace his stocks at a reduction of 45.9 per cent, has reduced his selling price but 22.5 per cent. The retailer of farm products and foods, although able to buy in a market 52 per cent lower, has reduced the price to those who buy from him but 33.9 per cent. The dealer in house furnishings, finding the price of his stocks reduced 27.6 per cent, gives those who buy from him the benefit of a reduction of 15.3 per cent.

It is claimed, and not unreasonably, that the present industrial depression in the United States exists and continues largely because of the insistence of retailers and middlemen in seeking to maintain inflated price levels, or in charging a higher rate than is warranted by the cost of replacement. In many lines of industry this policy clearly operates as almost a complete check upon production and distribution. The stocks on the shelves and in the warehouses of the retailers remain there while those who would buy refuse to buy at the prices demanded. Those who do buy, as necessity compels, buy sparingly and more or less grudgingly, believing that a readjustment of price schedules is bound to come. This peaceful buyers' boycott, if so it may be called, checks what might otherwise be a normal flow of production and distribution.

The foregoing are some of the industrial aspects of the blockade created by what must be regarded as the stubborn or selfish refusal of profiteering retailers and middlemen to cooperate in the important work of readjustment. Perhaps as important is the effect of continued high costs upon the country's industrial wage scale. It can hardly be successfully claimed that the wage earners, generally speaking, have not displayed a reasonable willingness to adapt themselves to promised new conditions. But it is reasonably insisted by those who speak for Labor, as it is represented in its unions and federations, that further reductions in the wage scale cannot be made until commensurate reduction is made in the cost of living. Many of the larger items in the budget of the

urban wage earner have not been reduced appreciably since the war. In the matter of rents, conspicuously, rates are still at the high level, with indications in many cities of attempted further advances. Light, heat, and transportation costs are at the high point, with no prospect of relief. In the meantime much is being said about the increase in unemployment, and ways and means are being sought to improve the conditions of those who have no profitable work to do.

There should be no lack of employment in the United States. Normally there is no such lack. Surely the present unemployment is not traceable to overproduction, primarily. It seems quite clear that the difficulty lies mainly in the stagnation caused by the greed of the few who refuse to recognize the fact that the people have had enough of profiteering and of profiteers.

A New Slogan for Australia

IN A series of speeches, Sir Joseph Carruthers has given Australia a new slogan: "A Million Farmers on a Million Farms." Thoughtful men and women in the Commonwealth are paying the veteran statesman and former Premier of New South Wales the tribute of close attention. He speaks with the enthusiasm of one who is presenting a great ideal, but his appeals are buttressed with facts.

Australia has an aggregate debt of £800,000,000, yet, Sir Joseph reminds his countrymen, less than 1 per cent of the 1,903,000,000 acres available is under cultivation. With one of the scantiest populations, and the largest area of undeveloped lands, Australia must bring the landless people of other countries to her unpeopled territory. That way lies safety, relief from the vast war debt, and a new life for millions now in the old, disorganized white world. This is the case as Sir Joseph Carruthers puts it, and he adds: "Have faith and vision, determination and grit, and Australia will become a bulwark of empire, instead of remaining an outpost. It is a better proposition than battleships!"

The New South Wales statesman advocates a joint British-Australian fund of £30,000,000, with an administration representing both nations and possessing authority to carry out the details of a scheme of settlement. Back of the sum mentioned, which Sir Joseph terms the "initial finance," there would be the security of the 1,740,000,000 acres of unalienated land, the property of the people. Through these millions of acres roads and railways would be run, and the immense wealth of the rivers and of the rainfall, which now wastes itself in flood, would be conserved, and the artesian waters would be brought to the surface.

A corollary to this development scheme is, of course, substantial outside assistance, and Sir Joseph Carruthers believes that the Commonwealth should frankly approach the motherland and ask for her help. He believes that it would pay Britain to join in building up a greater Australia which would absorb her unemployed, rather than continue paying £2,000,000 a week to relieve the distress among her own workless. In other words, it would be better policy for Britain and the British Commonwealth to people a continent than continually to build battleships to hold off a Pacific menace to that continent.

Whether or not Sir Joseph Carruthers will succeed in realizing his great ideal must depend, in part at least, on his success in carrying with him the state governments, and he will not achieve this object while Labor remains in power in Queensland and New South Wales unless he can satisfy the people that the newcomers will be actually settled on the land, and not merely dumped into the congested cities to add to unemployment. The Australian Workers Union will also probably seek an assurance on behalf of the fruit picker, the farm hand, and the shearer that rural wage standards will not be broken down. Such doubts may be answered by Sir Joseph's declaration that he is not in favor of indiscriminate immigration or of alien preponderance, but is seeking, instead, men who will make good white settlers and pioneers.

The second requirement which Labor will probably present will be that no public land shall be alienated in the form of a grant to the builders of private railways. It is just at that point that the new slogan must be cleared of suspicion. Almost in the same breath in which its author urged the partnership with the motherland he eulogized private railway enterprise in the United States, and remarked that if it were advertised to the world that Australia would grant a concession of one-fifth of her vast area of crown lands in return for the construction of 18,000 miles of railway, thus doubling the present mileage, the much abused capitalists, including those of America, would not be long in answering with offers. Sir Joseph should make clear whether his reference to land-grant railways was a feeler or a lament, or whether he was merely driving home the point that without Britain's aid Australia must find another way of developing her vast empty spaces.

The Autumn Announcements

UNFORTUNATELY the title of a book in an announcement or catalogue may be considerably more attractive than the book itself. Nevertheless, to go through the flood of folded leaflets, broadsheets, and pamphlets that constitute the autumn announcements of the publishers, is something of an adventure. The stream of these may not reach its height until late September or early October, but already there have been many indications of what is to come. Of course, the preliminary advertisements of such books as "My Brother Theodore Roosevelt" by Corinne Roosevelt Robinson, and "The Book of Jack London" by Charmian K. London are not new, for these books have already appeared in part in serial form. Then there are "The Friendly Arctic" by Vilhjalmur Stefansson, and a few other books that have repeatedly been announced for a year or more without ever having been published. Now the rumor that they will yet appear still persists.

In the United States, many of the books announced for publication this autumn have already been successful in London, and in London some of the books announced were successes of a year or more ago in the United States. "Dangerous Ages," by Rose Macaulay, the author of

"Potterism," and "Moltke," by F. E. Whitton, are, for example, two English books of totally different sorts that are included in the fall lists of the New York publishers. One cannot help being curious about "The Fifth Book of Horace," translated by Rudyard Kipling and Charles L. Graves, edited by Alfred D. Godley. This piece of humor may prove useful to people who find it necessary to quote the cleverness of others. From these various examples, the average reader can see that little of overwhelming importance has so far been promised. What are to be the big books of the autumn season are probably yet to be advertised. In England, however, such a book as Viscount Esher's estimate of Lord Kitchener has already become one of the events of the season.

No publisher, of course, wishes to announce his books too soon, before there is any surety that authors will fulfill what they have undertaken. Yet, because expectation is one of the pleasures of book buying, publishers may arouse curiosity wisely. In such a case they should be sure that they can really satisfy the pleasant anticipation. In these days of advertising, publishers and booksellers, like every one else, must recognize that what is flimsy cannot really be furnished up to make a success. Too often thin volumes of poetry, for instance, are hardly worth the gilt covers or the pale blue boards in which they are encased. So on the whole it is better for the book buyer actually to find out something definite about the books which are announced before he buys them. The function of the reviewer may be to taste the new books for the benefit of the public. Through reviews, therefore, the public can be helped to come to its own conclusions about books which have attracted attention. In other ways than by reading reviews, it is also possible for one to ascertain the nature of the volumes that are so pleasantly announced, and it is to the interest of the publishers and booksellers to make these ways as easy as possible by answering inquiries intelligently and by giving only true impressions in their advertisements of all kinds.

Editorial Notes

BY A singular coincidence the American superdreadnaught which took to water on the first day of the present month in New Jersey was called the Washington. The capital city, Washington, will doubtless next November decide its fate, and that of its sister ships which were on the naval program of the last Administration. At the time it was freely predicted that these vessels would never materialize: the coming disarmament conference may give color in part to these predictions. It should be noted in this connection that the speakers at the launching were all more or less in favor of disarmament, which circumstance gave a droll ring to the boast at the ceremony with its array of naval men and congressmen, that the Washington was one of the largest dreadnaughts in the world! It reminded one of the well-known story of the Irishman who expressed the hope that the French would sink the British fleet. "But, sure," he exclaimed gleefully, "they'll niver be able to do it!"

WHEN Abraham Lincoln praised the forbearance of the Lancashire cotton operatives who had been thrown out of work as the result of the American Civil War, the common sense of the men and the words of the President went on record as a great manifestation of international comity. One is reminded of the circumstance by the statements of the English committee before the United States Senate Committee on Finance, representing the British high speed steel industry. The Englishmen entered a plea that the duties provided in the Underwood tariff law be not increased, otherwise Sheffield firms would be hard hit or be put out of business. The situation is certainly an extraordinary one. At first blush it might be regarded as unwarranted interference with another country's right to legislate for itself. On the other hand, it is perhaps fairer to assume that it is one of the first practical demonstrations of the great lesson of the war that nations cannot longer maintain the policy of national isolation, but must recognize fully and unreservedly their interdependence. "England will not retaliate," said the spokesman. Those were fine words, that Abraham Lincoln would have known fully how to appreciate.

MR. KELLAWAY, the British Postmaster-General, has received a hint on mailing from two enterprising damsels of Henley-on-Thames. In order to keep in touch with their home circle during a week's tour in a caravan, they took with them a pigeon cot containing as many pigeons as there are days in the week. Every morning a bird was dispatched with a message of sufficient length to give an adequate account of proceedings and to state at what postoffice the pigeons' owners would be calling for letters from home. The postal service, always inadequate in outlying rural districts, has been amplified by this pretty experiment, but what Mr. Kellaway will do with the hint, now he has received it, is a matter one would not care to feel too sure about.

TO REVEAL the unvarnished truth about an old master without actually removing the varnish is the considerable feat which Pierre Lambert has accomplished. The picture is illuminated by light which has passed through a Nicol prism, and is therefore what physicists call "polarized," and it is then viewed through a Nicol prism. An old, dull-looking picture examined by this simple method may become as distinct and full of vigor as when it left the artist's hands, simply by the momentary annihilation of the effect of the varnish. Thus connoisseurs owe Mr. Lambert a debt of gratitude for a method which will enable them to judge whether, by modifying the varnish, they may obtain a new picture for an old.

JUST occasionally it happens that some wise saw crystallizing human experience gets itself demonstrated amusingly and in a literal way not contemplated by the author. So it was, recently, with the saying "Lions in the path," when, in the Paris market, there ran a rumor of a lion amuck. The street was soon a stream of fleeing marketers, both buyers and sellers, who were soon to learn that if they had faced their lion they would have found it a gay, gamboling calf. The calf, when it saw the market stalls left clear, lost no time in taking advantage of the opportunity and enjoying the cabbage.